

EMERGENCY LANDING—Damaged engine of jetliner, after exploding in flight, seen at Albuquerque airport. One passenger was sucked out of sixth window from left.

124 Survive as Engine Blows Up

Man Sucked Out Jetliner Window

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Nov. 4 (AP)—A man was sucked through a window of a National Airlines DC-10 jetliner yesterday when an engine apparently blew apart and ripped the aircraft skin, passengers and police said. The plane made an emergency landing here.

The three-engine jetliner, National Flight 37, had been flying from Miami to San Francisco, with stops scheduled at New Orleans, Houston and Las Vegas. National said it carried 113 passengers and 12 crew members when it left Houston, its last stop before the accident.

Clyde Sharrer, director of the Albuquerque airport, said that about 25 of those who had been aboard the plane were taken to the hospital of nearby Kirtland Air Force Base, and 10—including two crew members—remained in the hospital late yesterday.

A Kirtland spokesman said that some had been treated for inhalation of smoke that apparently filled the aircraft cabin from the defective engine.

He said that others apparently had been injured when those aboard left the plane on emergency slides after its landing.

The airline tonight identified the man sucked out of the window as G. P. Gardner of Beaumont, Texas. The window by which he was sitting blew out when a tear in the fuselage skin caused decompression of the cabin. The plane was then flying at 38,000 or 39,000 feet. National does not service Albuquerque. An official of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

After He Sees Egyptian, Syrian Third Kissinger-Meir Session As U.S. Pushes Its Peace Effort

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Israeli Premier Golda Meir met for 2 1/2 hours late last night and early today as the American diplomat stepped up his middleman role in trying to overcome problems of the Middle East cease-fire and find a durable peace there.

The Kissinger-Meir session lasted until after 1 a.m. today. It was the second consecutive late-night session for the two, their previous consultation having lasted into yesterday's early-morning hours. They had a breakfast session Thursday, after Mrs. Meir's arrival here for a visit in which she also conferred with President Nixon and Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger.

Last night's session was arranged on short notice and caused Mrs. Meir to delay for a day, until today, her return home. She was to leave without any formal communique about her consultations, but an Israeli spokesman said that her final meeting with Mr. Kissinger was "friendly and constructive."

Several hours before that session, the secretary of state had conferred for the fifth time since Tuesday with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel Fakhri. He had met with Mr. Fakhri on Friday and also conferred on that day with Syria's Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammed Zakaria Jmail—in what was called the first significant Syria-U.S. diplomatic contact in a year. The two governments have not had diplomatic relations since the 1967 Mideast war.

Nixon Kept Informed

Mr. Kissinger has been telephoning President Nixon, who has been in Key Biscayne, Fla., to keep him informed on the latest developments. State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said, The secretary and the President talked for 40 minutes today as the Kissinger "shuttling" between foreign visitors came to an end.

Mr. Fakhri today took an early-morning train to New York, where he planned to meet with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Mr. Kissinger will leave tomorrow for the Mideast. He is expected to arrive Tuesday in Cairo and see Mr. Fakhri there.

U.S. officials said that Joseph J. Sisco, the assistant secretary of state who specializes in Near Eastern affairs, will probably go to Damascus this month.

The State Department remained largely uncommunicative to newsmen about Mr. Kissinger's flurry of diplomatic contacts between Mideast rivals within the last few days, but Mr. McCloskey said: "Obviously there is a crosscurrent of discussions here."

Knowledgeable observers pointed out that any announcement, whatever the situation, could not be expected until midweek. By then, Mrs. Meir will have reported to her cabinet and Mr. Kissinger will have conferred with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Mrs. Meir has made it clear to President Nixon and to Mr. Kissinger that the release of war prisoners and a lifting of the Egyptians' blockade at the mouth

of the Red Sea, a blockade which is shutting off Israel's oil imports, are her country's immediate concerns.

Efforts to reinforce the cease-fire and get peace negotiations started have stalled so far on Israel's insistence on getting a prisoner exchange before pulling back its forces and on Egypt's equally adamant insistence that the pullback must come before anything else.

U.S. officials reiterated their own "firm understanding" that if the current exploratory talks lead to actual peace negotiations, then Israel and its Arab neighbors would bargain directly with each other. These officials also said that it has always been the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Israeli Premier Golda Meir with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on Saturday.

Cairo Reports Turning Over Wounded POWs Dayan Says Egypt May Resume War

From our Washington bureau

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today that Egypt was concentrating more forces at the Suez Canal and he suggested that we not be surprised if they resume the war.

Dayan reported that it had started handing over wounded Israeli prisoners of war four days ago.

organization, announced yesterday that its forces had begun patrols east of the canal for the first time.

Gen. Dayan, speaking to newsmen during a visit to wounded soldiers in a Tel Aviv hospital, said the Egyptians "cannot be satisfied that we are west of the canal and they are unwilling to make any arrangement with us, such as a minimal arrangement on straightening out cease-fire lines.

"They are concentrating their forces ... I think it is certainly expectable for the Egyptians to renew this war. We must know and recognize that the war has not yet ended."

Denial by Israel

An Israeli military spokesman, Col. Nachman Karni, denied that Egypt had begun returning wounded Israeli POWs.

Emphasizing that the Egyptian statement referred to more than one wounded Israeli prisoner returned by Cairo, Col. Karni said, "This is a lie."

"We stand ready to return all wounded Egyptian prisoners of war," he said. "We are ready for a full exchange today."

A week ago, Gen. Dayan told the Knesset (parliament) that one Israeli officer, Lt. Dan Aridan, a pilot who had been in Egyptian hands since December, 1969, at the time of the war of attrition, was returned after the latest war as part of what was to be a continuing exchange.

Military sources now say that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Arab Nations Decide Oil Cuts Of 25% Now, 5% in December

KUWAIT, Nov. 4 (AP)—Oil ministers from 10 Arab states decided tonight to cut production by 25 percent as a means of increasing pressure to obtain an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands.

The ministers, who met for seven hours, said the 25 percent reduction would be based on September production figures and would include oil already embargoed to the Netherlands and the United States.

Thereafter, a 5 percent cut will be imposed in December, based on November production figures, a statement released after the meeting said. It added:

"Such a cut shall not affect the share of those friendly countries that import from Arab producing countries. This share will be based on average imports for the first nine months of 1973."

A spokesman for the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) would not define the term "friendly countries" but presumably it means nations such as France and Spain, which are known for their pro-Arab stand.

So far, only two countries have been announced by the Arab oil states as "unfriendly" targets for total export embargoes—the United States and the Netherlands.

Observers believed the ministers would at least consider the stance of other consumer countries and there was a chance of some additions to the list.

The oil ministers also decided to send two ministers to Western capitals, including Washington, to explain the Arab decision. They are Algerian Oil Minister Abdel Salam Belaid and Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

More Meetings Planned

The oil-producing states said they would hold more meetings to review "implementation and implications" of the decisions.

The Arab oil ministers' meeting was held just 18 days after the gathering here which launched sanctions—overall production cuts, and total embargoes on states considered pro-Israel—during the October Middle East war.

The latest meeting was announced, barely 24 hours before it began.

Five of the states involved already had representatives here for discussions on gulf oil prices. Other ministers arrived overnight.

Nigeria Doubles Price

LAGOS, Nigeria, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—Nigeria announced yesterday that it had almost doubled the posted price of its crude oil, to take effect from Oct. 20.

It said the new posted price had been fixed at \$3.10 a barrel compared with the previous rate of \$4.287.

Unforeseen Problems

KUWAIT, Nov. 4 (AP)—Six Persian Gulf countries decided yesterday to seek new talks with Western oil companies after their unilateral price boost of last month led to unforeseen problems. The difficulties were not spelled out.

Saxbe Quoted as Backing Tape Destruction

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP)—Sen. William E. Saxbe, R., Ohio, whom President Nixon has nominated to be attorney general, was quoted in Hong Kong on Aug. 23 as saying that the White House Watergate tapes "should be destroyed" if they are "incriminating."

He also was quoted as saying he was "sure" the President would destroy them if they were incriminating.

Asked Saturday about the quotation, which appeared in the Hong Kong Standard, Sen. Saxbe said through an aide, "I don't think I said that. I don't recall saying it."

The aide, William Hollis, who is Sen. Saxbe's administrative assistant and who was with Sen. Saxbe when he was said to have made the remark in an off-the-cuff speech to the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, said he did not recall the comment either.

But chamber president Herbert Minich, who read a transcript prepared by Hong Kong Standard reporter Victor Chang from his tape recording of Sen. Saxbe's talk, said that to the best of his memory it was accurate.

The Washington Post's Hong Kong correspondent, H. D. S. Greenway, said that after Mr. Chang made the transcript he used the tape on another assignment and, therefore, erased the Saxbe remarks.

But Mr. Greenway said three other members of the audience also remembered Sen. Saxbe's tape-destruction comment, although two of them considered it as being cynical and sarcastic rather than actually advocating that the tapes be destroyed.

According to Mr. Chang's transcript, Sen. Saxbe said near the end of his speech:

"Looking back at what's going to happen back [in] the United States, I think we're going to wallow in this agony of Watergate for some time to come."

"I think the President is right on standing on his rights not to disclose the tapes. I personally wish I had never heard of the tapes, and unless they're incriminating, I think he should give them up. If they're incriminating, they should be destroyed, and I'm sure he will."

Mr. Hollis said that he had never heard Sen. Saxbe say that incriminating tapes should be destroyed—"before or since" the White House told the court Wednesday that material thought to be contained on two of the nine tapes had not been recorded.

"No one could recommend that," Mr. Hollis said.

Mariner-10 on Way to Venus For a 'Free Ride' to Mercury

By John Noble Wilford

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Nov. 4 (UPI)—Spacecraft normally get where they are going by brute rocket power. Now a spacecraft, Mariner-10, is speeding toward Venus and eventually Mercury to demonstrate the idea that one planet's gravity can provide a free ride to a more distant planet.

This idea should greatly expand man's thrust into the solar system without any appreciable advance in rocket power. Once practiced and proven, it should enable another Mariner, embarking in 1977, to bounce off the gravitational field of Jupiter and conduct the first reconnaissance of Saturn.

If budget cuts had not intervened, the gravity idea would have been the basis for a "grand tour" of all the outer planets, from Jupiter to Pluto, starting in the late 1970s and extending for more than a decade.

The idea is to use the gravitational field of one planet—Venus, in the case of Mariner-10—to change the speed and flight path of a spacecraft so that it can, without any additional major use of rocket power, reach a more distant planet. In this way, it is possible to fly by several planets in the solar system on the strength of present-day rockets.

Some call the concept a "gravity-assist" trajectory and describe it as a bank shot in interplanetary billiards.

TV Pictures Planned

The first trial got under way here yesterday with the successful launching of Mariner-10, an unmanned, camera-bearing spacecraft. Its mission is to return scientific data and the first television pictures of Venus and Mercury.

Witnesses said a few demon-

Athens Police Battle With Demonstrators

ATHENS, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Police clashed with stone-throwing demonstrators and arrested 30 persons today after a memorial service at the main Athens cemetery for former Premier George Papadopoulos, who died in 1968.

A government communiqué issued after the incident said that 33 policemen were injured. No figures were given on the number of demonstrators who were injured.

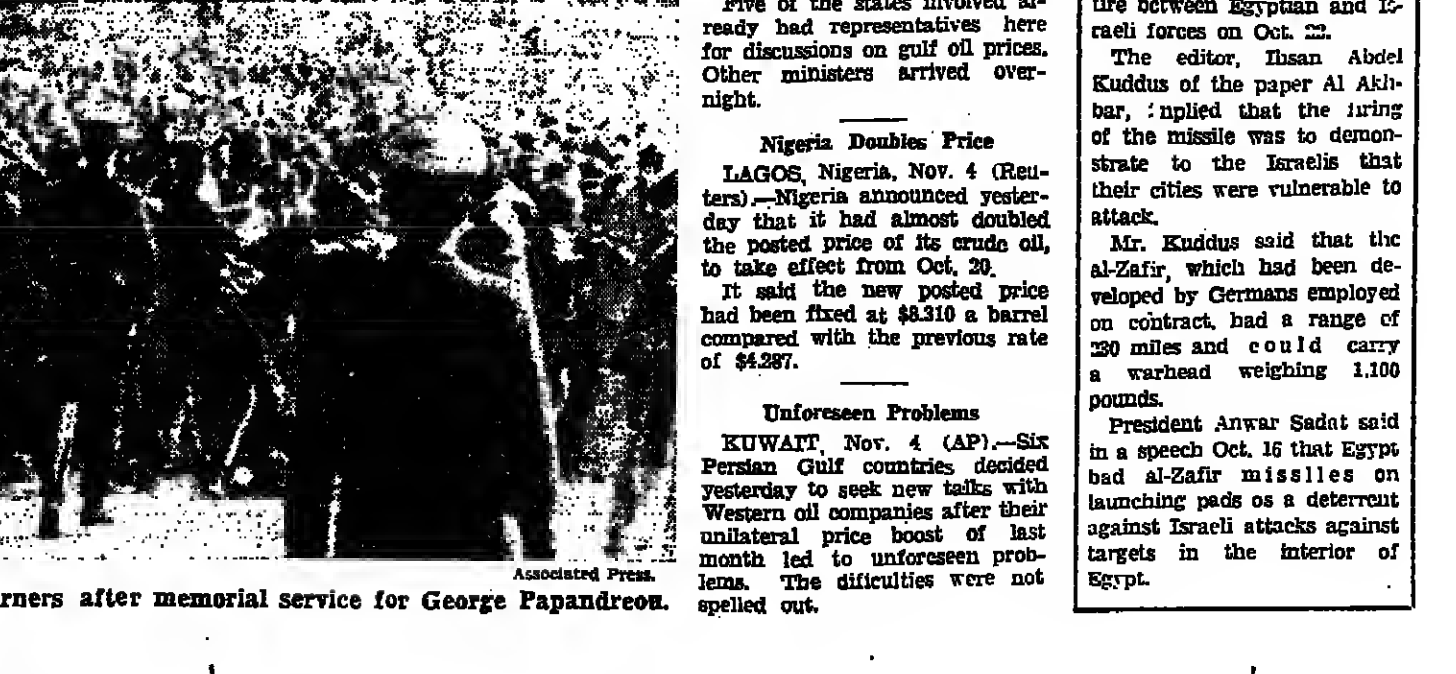
"Groups of extremists detached themselves from a crowd departing from a memorial service for Papadopoulos and tried to cause incidents," the communiqué said.

"Some persons were injured and were taken to various hospitals when police clashed with stone-throwing demonstrators who refused to disperse. Police arrested 30 persons whose involvement in the incident is being investigated."

During the memorial service for Mr. Papadopoulos, the crowd shouted "You are still alive" and "Democracy."

Leaving the cemetery, groups of youths yelled "Down with (President) George! Papadopoulos" and "Come back, Andreas," the latter a reference to Mr. Papadopoulos's son who left Greece in 1968 and leads an anti-government campaign from abroad.

Witnesses said a few demon-



Greek police clashing with mourners after memorial service for George Papadopoulos.

Egyptian Says Rocket-Firing Warned Israel

CAIRO, Nov. 4 (UPI)—A Cairo newspaper editor asserted yesterday that an Egyptian missile of the al-Zafir type was fired at a distant Israeli military position five minutes before the cease-fire between Egyptian and Israeli forces on Oct. 23.

The editor, Hassan Abdel Kuddus of the paper Al-Akhbar, implied that the firing of the missile was to demonstrate to the Israelis that their cities were vulnerable to attack.

Mr. Kuddus said that the al-Zafir, which had been developed by Germans employed on contract, had a range of 220 miles and could carry a warhead weighing 1,100 pounds.

President Anwar Sadat said in a speech Oct. 16 that Egypt had al-Zafir missiles on launching pads as a deterrent against Israeli attacks against targets in the interior of Egypt.

Pact Could Unsnag Ostpolitik

Bonn and Moscow Will Seek Compromise on West Berlin

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The Soviet Union and West Germany agreed yesterday to develop a compromise formula for representations in East-Berlin institutions. Such a compromise would open the way for Bonn to expand its diplomatic relations in Eastern Europe.

A deadlock on the legal-institutions issue had caused West German Chancellor Willy Brandt to cancel a scheduled trip to Prague in September and delay plans for the opening of West German embassies in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary.

West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, at a news conference here yesterday, read a statement saying that Bonn and Moscow would seek an "acceptable formula" for handling legal questions involving the courts of West Berlin and Soviet-bloc countries.

Mr. Scheel's statement, after three days of talks here with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, indicated that both sides had given some ground on the intricate and politically significant issue.

Bonn's Initial Stand

Initially, Bonn had asserted the right of West German consulates in Communist countries to represent West Berlin courts and other institutions, just as they handle the affairs of individual West Berlin residents.

The Soviet Union and its allies objected on the grounds that this would increase organizational ties between West Berlin and West Germany, in violation of the 1971 four-power agreement on Berlin and the long-standing Soviet position that West Berlin is a separate political entity.

East European nations wanted West Berlin courts to operate through East European military missions in West Berlin but Bonn rejected this as too restrictive.

West German officials suggested "as soon as possible" to explore a compromise formula of having West Berlin and West German courts make direct contacts with courts in East European countries.

Although they stressed that the Soviet-German talks would be strictly bilateral, Mr. Scheel said that Bonn's talks with Czechoslovakia, among other East European countries, would continue "and certainly not without taking into account what was agreed on here."

Fuel Deliveries

On another key matter, Mr. Scheel was reported to have urged the Soviet leadership to increase Moscow's deliveries of oil, gas and electricity to West Germany to bring their rapidly expanding trade into balance.

Mr. Scheel is understood to have stressed that in 1972 Moscow delivered less than two-thirds of the planned quota of crude oil to West Germany. The target was 4.4 million tons and actual deliveries were 2.8 million tons, one of the lowest levels since Moscow began paying Bonn back with oil for West German pipe used in oil-pipeline construction.

The lower level of Soviet oil deliveries, West German officials said, evidently reflects increasing demand in the Soviet Union and East Europe for Soviet oil and slower development of oilfields in the Urals and West Siberia than was anticipated when the West German contracts were signed initially.

Officials of the Bonn regime also reported that a final contract for West German construction of a major steel plant at Kursk was still delayed because of disagreements over the price West German companies will pay for the finished Soviet steel. Moscow will use the steel to repay the Germans for equipment and technical assistance in building the plant.

Mr. Scheel's talks here also dealt with Mr. Kosygin's recent peace mission to the Middle East as well as East-West talks in Vienna on force reductions and preparations in Geneva for a European security conference.

Japan Sends \$1 Million For Egyptian Soldiers

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Japanese cabinet Friday approved a gift of \$1 million to Egypt for relief of Egyptian soldiers wounded in the Middle East war.

The gift had been recommended by Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira. A government spokesman announcing the decision called it humanitarian and nonpolitical.

3 Die in Boston Crash

BOSTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A Pan American World Airways cargo plane, carrying cylinders of nitric acid, crashed and burned yesterday while trying to make an emergency landing at Logan Airport. All three crewmen aboard were killed.

Coast Guard vessels recovered about a dozen of the cylinders from Boston Harbor and told residents to stay away from others that might wash ashore.

Nitric acid is a corrosive chemical which can cause severe burns.

The plane was carrying cargo and mail from New York to Prestwick, Scotland, a spokesman said.

U.S., Russia, Britain Join In UN Airlift

France May Participate In Truce Unit Buildup

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union, the United States and Britain began this weekend to airlift troops from smaller countries to the Middle East to join the UN peace-keeping force, a UN source reported.

France was considering joining the airlift, the source said. The UN Security Council agreed Friday that troops from Canada, Poland and five other nations will join the UN peace-keeping force.

In the case of Poland, it was the first time a Warsaw Pact country has been named to participate in UN peace-keeping duties. The five other countries were Ghana, Indonesia, Nepal, Panama and Peru. Other troops are to be raised from two other nations in Africa.

The approval of Poland broke a deadlock U.S.-Soviet deadlock over East-West balance on the force. In selecting Canada, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance, and Poland, a Warsaw Pact country, the council specified that each would provide logistic and supply soldiers, rather than frontline observation troops.

Egyptian authorities gave the United States clearance to land planes in Cairo yesterday. Britain already has flown several hundred Austrian, Finnish and Swedish troops to the Middle East force from the UN force in Cyprus.

Group of Finns

A group of 75 Finnish soldiers left in two U.S. Air Force planes for Cairo yesterday to join the UN peace-keeping force, the Finnish Ministry of Defense announced. The main body of the Finnish battalion of 600 men will be flown into the Middle East in three groups tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Indonesian contingent could be flown to the Middle East within 24 hours, Indonesian Defense Ministry sources said today. The Indonesian government is still waiting for details on the departure and other technicalities concerning its contingent.

500 Peruvians

Peru will send an infantry battalion of 500 men to the Middle East, Premier Eduardo Llerena Jarrin said in Lima yesterday.

Gen. Merced, who also holds the defense portfolio in his cabinet, said that the departure date for the men had not yet been set. In announcing that Poland would send an army unit to join UN forces, the official Polish press agency, PAP, said that Poland's participation in the UN force "lies in the vital interests of our country and the superior interest of peace and international détente." The size of the contingent was not announced.

Man Falls Out Jet's Window

(Continued from Page 1) airline was sent here from the company's Miami headquarters today to make a passenger check that would identify the victim. The tally was slowed because some passengers had already left the plane.

State police here said that they had been asked to search the area where the incident occurred about 5 p.m. (2400 GMT). 70 miles west-southwest of Albuquerque.

A passenger, Miami Beach lawyer David Drucker, did not see the man fall out the window, but said "Others who saw it said he was hanging by his belt, and they tried to pull him back in, but he went out."

Another passenger, Mrs. Mark Smith of Las Vegas, reported that a sobbing stewardess said that "she had just served the man a drink and saw him go out the window."

Mrs. Smith's husband said that when the explosion occurred, the plane tipped sharply to the left and the cabin filled with smoke, with fire coming in the broken window.

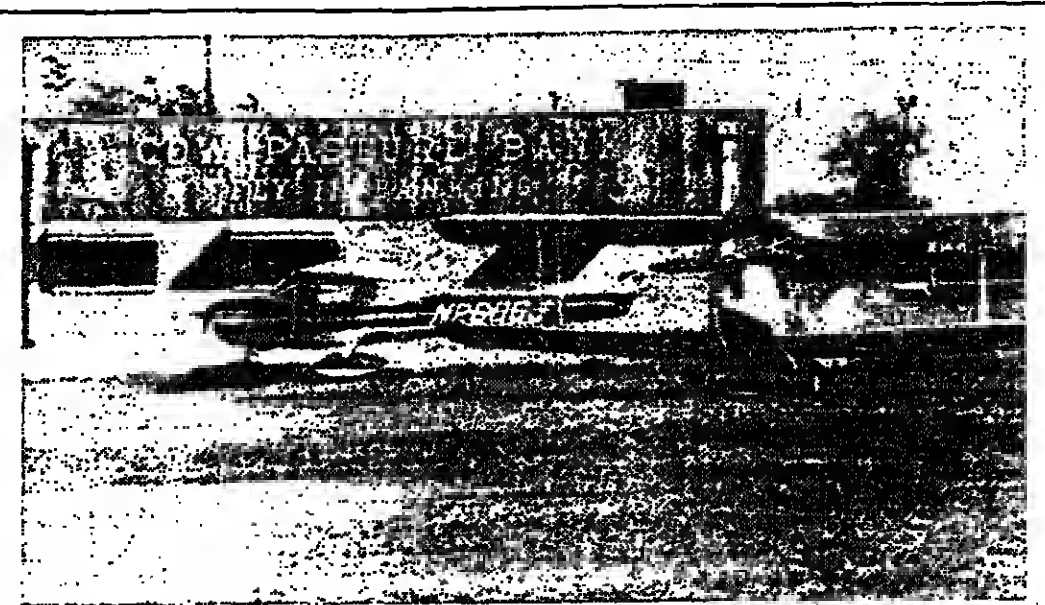
"It was closer to that engine than anyone else," Mr. Drucker said. "It was on my right side. I heard the explosion, and I could see it flying. That engine literally fell apart. Somehow or other, the pilot found the airport. The girls, the stewardesses, were wonderful" in calming the passengers and directing the donning of oxygen masks.

3 Die in Boston Crash
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Coast Guard vessels recovered about a dozen of the cylinders from Boston Harbor and told residents to stay away from others that might wash ashore.

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The plane was carrying cargo and mail from New York to Prestwick, Scotland, a spokesman said.



BIG INTEREST IN FLYING—Two planes sitting on ramp in front of the First State Bank of Rio Vista, Texas. Established in 1921, the bank moved to its present landing field location in 1969, with the first plane bringing in a deposit that same year. Now, there are between 20 and 25 planes a week that fly in with banking customers.

Cairo Reports Turning Over Wounded POWs

Dayan Asserts Egypt May Renew War

(Continued from Page 1) this announcement was a slip of the tongue because the Egyptians had asked that the fact should not be published. There has been no further mention of it.

Today, Gen. Dayan said: "In one way or another, the Egyptians are lying the POW issue to their demand for an Israeli withdrawal to the lines of Oct. 22." He said Israel held hundreds of wounded Egyptians compared with "some tens of wounded Israelis" in Egyptian hands.

Numbers of Prisoners

Israel says it has captured more than 1,300 Arab soldiers, 4,000 of them wounded Egyptians, while Egypt and Syria hold an estimated 400 Israelis.

"As soon as the Egyptians and Syrians heard that the prisoner issue is of top priority to us, it became a subject for blackmail for them," Gen. Dayan said.

He warned the Egyptians that Israel linked Israel's cease-fire agreement and decision to allow relief supplies to the trapped Egyptian Third Army to Arab compliance with Geneva Conventions on the treatment of POWs.

More Than One

In Cairo, government spokesman Ahmed Anis told a news conference: "Egypt approved the principle of the exchange of wounded prisoners and we have actually started implementation from our side."

"You can take it that more than one wounded Israeli has been handed over," he said. Mr. Anis and the official military spokesman, Gen. Ezzedine Mubtar, declined to give details on how and where the wounded had been turned over.

"Implementation on our side started four days ago. But it has not yet been started on the enemy side."

President Anwar Sadat told a news conference last Wednesday that an exchange of wounded and other prisoners was conditional on Israeli withdrawal to the cease-fire line of Oct. 22. A government spokesman reaffirmed the stand yesterday.

Regarding other prisoners, Mr. Anis said: "The Geneva Conventions require only an exchange of lists of their names and, again, this is being implemented by the Egyptian side."

Mr. Anis was asked whether Egypt had set any deadline for Israeli withdrawal to the Oct. 22 line and what action was contemplated in the event of noncompliance.

"Serious Situation"

"Withdrawal to the lines of Oct. 22 is supposed to be carried out immediately according to Security Council Resolutions 338 and 339," he said. "Evolution of implementation of these resolutions would constitute a very serious situation, the results of which would indeed be very grave with regard to peace in the area."

In reply to a question, he said, "Yes, it could mean Egypt going back to war. We cannot sit back with folded arms in the face of cease-fire violations by the other side."

Gen. Mubtar charged that Israeli planes kept bombing Suez city "since before Oct. 22 and until Oct. 25"—one day after the second cease-fire took hold.

He said the bombings resulted in many civilians killed or wounded, including women and children. He gave no figures for dead but said the wounded totaled more than 500.

Gen. Mubtar accused Israeli forces of committing three cease-fire violations yesterday—artillery and tank shooting on the Mitla road in the Sinai, artillery and small arms fire south of the Bitter Lakes in the canal zone and mortar and artillery shelling of Egyptian pontoon bridges across the canal, north of Suez city.

In Tel Aviv, Col. Karni said Israeli forces yesterday blocked an attempt by the Egyptian Third Army to cross the Suez Canal and stopped another move aimed at improving the beleaguered garrison's position facing the Israelis in the Sinai Peninsula.

He said that the Egyptians succeeded in throwing a small infantry bridge westward across the waterway but saw it knocked out by Israeli artillery before anyone could cross.

Col. Karni said that under the cover of artillery, Egyptian troops

began building the bridge and that Israeli soldiers on the west bank of the canal informed UN peacekeeping forces nearby before opening fire.

Very Small Scale

Describing the Egyptian action as a "breakout attempt on a very small scale," the spokesman said it took three hours of sporadic small arms, mortar and artillery exchanges before the bridge was destroyed and the Egyptian effort abandoned.

The bridge-building action followed by nearly four hours an attempt by Third Army troops facing west toward Israel to improve their positions in what Col. Karni described as a violation of the cease-fire status quo.

He said firing with light weapons broke out at least three times in different parts of the Suez front today. One Egyptian was killed and another wounded in the exchanges, but there were no Israeli casualties in the intermittent firing, he said.

Cairo has told its Foreign Minister, Ismail Fahmy, who was at the United Nations in New York today, to protest to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim against alleged Israeli violations of the

Leader of Political Right

Sharon, 'King of the Jews,' A New Military Hero in Israel

By Terence Smith

TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (NYT).—"Arik Sharon—King of the Jews."

The slogan, which can be seen scrawled in Hebrew on the sides of Israeli tanks and trucks all over the Suez Canal battlefield, likens Gen. Ariel (Arik) Sharon, the commander of the armored division that smashed through the Egyptian lines and established the Israeli bridgehead on the Western side of the canal.

As a result of this tactical triumph, Gen. Sharon has emerged as the hero of the war and the hottest new figure on the Israeli political scene.

A popular though controversial figure, the 45-year-old general retired from the army in July to run for parliament. In a few weeks of rapid political maneuvering, he managed to revitalize and unite the scattered parties on the right into a major new opposition alliance.

Key Command

Recalled to service at the outbreak of the war on Oct. 6, he assumed what proved to be the key combat command and now is credited as the man who, with a single brilliant tactical stroke, reversed Israel's fortunes on the Suez front.

In a war that has tarnished a number of reputations, including that of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Lt. Gen. David Elazar, the chief of staff, Gen. Sharon has emerged as the popular hero.

As soon as he is demobilized—presumably within a few weeks—he is expected to lead a major attack by the right against the government's conduct of the war and its acceptance of a cease-fire that, in the opinion of many Israelis, denied the army a battlefield victory over the Egyptians.

He is also likely to challenge the government's decision—albeit under American pressure—to permit resupplying of the Egyptian Third Army which is encircled and cut off on the eastern bank of the canal as a result of Gen. Sharon's breakthrough to the west.

Record of Opposition

Gen. Sharon has been on record for years as in opposition to the static defense concept represented by the string of Israeli fortified positions along the eastern bank of the Suez Canal, known as the Bar-Lev Line. He had argued instead for a mobile defense spearheaded by fast-moving columns of Israeli tanks that would attack and try to outflank any Egyptian units that succeeded in crossing the canal.

The pattern of the battle seems to have borne him out. In the first hours of fighting, the Egyptians overwhelmed the Bar-Lev Line and seized all the fortified

positions, establishing a secure foothold on the eastern bank.

Another issue will be the timing of the Israeli counter-attack.

Gen. Sharon reportedly pressed for permission to land behind Egyptian lines on the west side of the canal as early as the third day of the war but was turned down until the ninth day.

"We are in for a horrifying political free-for-all, in the next two months," an Israeli politician observed. "I wouldn't try to predict the outcome."

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On First of Gas-Saving Sundays

Dutch Roads Almost Empty in Ban on Cars

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4 (AP).—

Dutch roads were almost empty of automobiles today because of a ban on Sunday motoring ordered to help offset an Arab oil embargo.

The streets of Amsterdam were quiet, their silence broken only by the occasional passing of taxis, buses, motorcycles, emergency units and vehicles with foreign license plates.

These vehicles were exempted from the ban, which began at 3 a.m. today to counter the embargo by eight Arab nations which have accused the Netherlands of being pro-Israel.

The police reported about 10 violations of the ban in Amsterdam and none on national highways. But in The Hague, the police said they confiscated two cars from young men who defied the no-driving rule.

Buses and streetcars were crowded in The Hague. But they were largely empty in Amsterdam and few cyclists were to be seen.

Traffic rules return to normal tomorrow for the rest of the week, but the driving ban will be in effect again next Sunday as part of a Dutch effort to cut consumption of petroleum products by 10 percent. Oil companies estimate that the Sunday ban could yield a 19 percent saving in gasoline use and a 3 percent drop in total petroleum use.

Public vehicles are exempt from the ban, as are some private vehicles owned by doctors and invalids.

But the vast majority of the Netherlands' estimated 2,600,000 privately owned automobiles were in their garages. That owners faced stringent penalties for any violations. Deliberate infringement could lead to a jail term of up to six years, a fine of up to \$40,000 and possible permanent loss of the vehicle. Those using motorcycles during the ban are subject to fines of \$300.

The ban was ordered Tuesday after Saudi Arabia reportedly placed oil shipments to the Dutch under embargo as part of the Arab effort to stop European and American support for Israel.

In Bonn, a government spokesman said yesterday that West German consumers can expect a

10 to 15 percent cutback in oil supplies "in the next weeks."

Spokesman Ruediger von Wechmar urged consumers to economize on gasoline, heating oil and other oil products, but he denied that the Arab pressures on Europe over the Middle East conflict constituted an oil crisis.

Ireland raised the price of gasoline yesterday and announced a series of other measures to conserve its dwindling supplies of oil.

The country imports 90 percent of its oil from the Middle East and there has been a 10 percent cut in supplies since the war. Transport Minister Peter Barry said, "Unless there is a 10 percent reduction in consumption, there will be rationing," Mr. Barry warned.

India Raises Gas Price

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government announced Friday a 70 percent increase in the consumer price of gasoline and warned of possible rationing at short notice. The price of a gallon of gasoline rose from about 6.8 rupees (.88 cents) to about 11.3 rupees (\$1.55).

Meet in Several Capitals

Top Arab Leaders Continue Intensive Talks on Mideast

BEIRUT, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Intensive top-level Arab talks continued today with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne going from Damascus to Baghdad and Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi arriving in the Syrian capital from Iraq.

President Boumedienne, who had earlier conferred with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo, reviewed the Middle East situation during a four-hour meeting with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad last night.

The Algerian leader was met at Baghdad Airport by Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr.

The Arab talks began on Thursday when President Sadat met President Assad and the ruling shah of Kuwait in Kuwait.

President Sadat conferred with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia in Baghdad. The Lebanese newspaper Al-Anwar reported that the Libyan leader also had visited Saudi Arabia.

The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said Mr. Sadat's talks were "extremely important" and focused on "the strategy of Arab action and its coordination with the aim of preparing the Arab front and the capabilities for requirements of the coming stage of the Arab struggle."

It said the talks attempted a "study of the situation before the cease-fire and possible developments after the cease-fire."

Meanwhile, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov, who arrived in Damascus from Cairo yesterday, met the Syrian foreign minister and deputy premier, Abdel Halim Khaddam.

Bilateral Ties

An official source said the two men discussed bilateral relations and the world attitude toward the Middle East.

President Boumedienne conferred this morning with the Algerian leader's advice. The Algerians have been one of the major arms suppliers to the guerrillas, and close relations have been maintained with them through the Algerian Embassy in Beirut.

Sources said the talks centered on the possibility of the guerrillas participating in peace talks with Israel.

The Beirut newspaper An-Nahar said yesterday that four Palestinian guerrilla organizations have announced their rejection of the cease-fire and peace talks, including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

In another development, Egyptian presidential adviser Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat arrived in Paris today.

Mr. Zayyat is scheduled to meet French leaders tomorrow and British leaders in London on Tuesday to deliver special messages from President Sadat, according to informed sources in Cairo.

Speaking briefly to reporters on his arrival in Paris, the Egyptian emissary said he would be talking with France as a member of the United Nations Security Council.

Diplomatic observers in Paris believed he would approach Britain in the same terms. European oil-supply problems caused by the cease-fire and peace talks would be in the talks, they said.

French officials said he would meet Foreign Minister Michel Jobert tomorrow morning and President Georges Pompidou in the afternoon.

Meanwhile, in Tripoli, Libya, the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions called on all Arab countries today to impose a partial boycott on business dealings with the United States, the Netherlands and other countries.

His visit was announced only last night, suggesting that the trip was arranged at short notice and apparently for urgent business.

TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said tonight that Romania might play a special role in the Middle East conflict because of its contacts with both Israel and the Arab countries.

Interviewed shortly before his departure for Bucharest on an official visit at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Gheorghe Mavrocoveanu, Mr. Eban said: "The fact that Romania maintains relations and contacts with most of the Arab countries will surely enable her to give these countries some concrete picture of the Israeli position."

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TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Peace Ship, a pirate radio station which called the eastern Mediterranean for the last seven months, became a related casualty of the Middle East war today. It went out of business.

"That's all, folks," said the ship's captain, Abie Nathan, an Israeli. "Now we wish seamen, shalom and peace, and rest assured we will return."

Mr. Nathan, who docked the 8,000-ton vessel in the port of Ashdod, Israel, for repairs, said financial difficulties caused him to break his pledge not to dock until peace came to the Middle East. He said the war diverted funds from his supporters to the war effort, and he said many of his donors have been at the front. The captain said he would return to Europe to try to raise money to begin the operation again next year.

Peace Vessel Is War Victim

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News Analysis

On Nixon Declaration of Tape Gap Raises Complex Legal Issue

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—President Nixon's declaration that there are no recordings of two of the Watergate conversations, White House lawyers, in one of the most complex legal issues yet to arise out of the scandal, have raised a host of questions.

The declaration, which came after a long and bitter legal battle, is the latest in a series of moves by the White House to limit the scope of the investigation into the 1972 election campaign.

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THREE MEN IN A BOAT—President Nixon (right) relaxing with C.G. Rebozo (center) and Robert Abplanalp on Mr. Rebozo's boat Saturday afternoon on Biscayne Bay. After being spotted by row-boat photographers, they took a short trip around the bay.

Campaign to Show Nixon Still Able to Govern

White House Acts to Counter Calls to Resign

(Continued from Page 1)

While House says were not recorded and thus could not be furnished in compliance with a subpoena.

Presidential aide Stephen V. Bull, a key witness in the district court proceedings over the two tapes, arrived at the Florida White House after testifying in Washington on Friday. A White House spokesman said that Mr. Bull was in Florida to handle routine duties as presidential appointments secretary.

Sen. Brooke, who appeared on the ABC television program "Answers and Answers" said the country had three options:

● Impeachment, which he described as a long and tortuous process, even if the President should be clearly indictable of high crimes and misdemeanors.

● President Nixon's continued in office, hanging along with no confidence or support from the public and with his effectiveness all but destroyed.

● Resignation.

An interviewer said that Sen. Brooke appeared to favor resignation.

"I have reluctantly come to that decision," Sen. Brooke said. "My mail is overwhelmingly for impeachment. I have received 7,558 telegrams and letters calling for impeachment, and 441 in support of the President," Sen. Brooke said.

Even if the President were found innocent of an impeachable offense, the process would be so long as to be destructive of effective government, he said.

Time magazine, in its first editorial in its 50 years of publication, today said:

"Richard Nixon and the nation have passed a tragic point of no return. It now seems likely that the President will have to give up his office. He has irretrievably lost his moral authority, the confidence of most of the country and therefore his ability to govern effectively."

If Mr. Nixon decides to fight and even wins a battle against impeachment, "the process would leave him and the country devastated," Time said.

The Detroit News said that public confidence in the President had suffered "the final shattering blow." It said: "Somebody in the White House is guilty of unbelievable stupidity or outright lies." The newspaper said that, failing to get Mr. Nixon's resignation, Congress should "seriously consider impeachment."

The Denver Post urged Mr. Nixon to resign in a "selfless move" to avoid a divisive national struggle.

Meanwhile, in Wichita, Kan., Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., and columnist William F. Buckley Jr. said yesterday they expect a startling development in the Watergate affair in the next few days.

They indicated they expect it to come from the court investigation into the missing tapes. The two were having coffee together at the Wichita Airport and talked to a television news crew.

Mr. Buckley spoke on Friday night at Kansas State University, where he said that he believed Mr. Nixon would resign.

A senior White House official, who conceding that the events of the last few weeks have been "disastrous" for the administration, contended that forceful action by Mr. Nixon on the "many important problems of the nation" will enable him to survive.

Such talk, however, represents a distinct change in mood on the White House staff.

Until Archibald Cox was fired as special Watergate prosecutor on Oct. 20, White House officials were just as adamant in private as they were publicly in insisting that Mr. Nixon would never resign.

Confidence Shaken

This confidence has been shaken in recent weeks by the criticism of prominent Republicans and particularly by the stand of the House Republican leadership, which informed Mr. Nixon through Counselor Bryce Harlow that they would not fight impeachment proceedings unless he turned over the tapes.

While Mr. Nixon gave in to the congressmen, the White House also began calling Republican officials around the country and urging that they speak out in the President's behalf.

A Midwestern Republican state chairman, who has staunchly supported the President, bluntly told the White House official who called him that there was "nothing he could say" that would do Mr. Nixon any good.

Public opinion polls also have discouraged White House officials. The Gallup Poll shows Mr. Nixon with a 22 percent support rating and the Gallup Poll gave him a 27 percent support

figure, the lowest since President Truman's 23 percent in his last months of office in 1951.

The Gallup Poll said 33 percent believed Mr. Nixon should be impeached and compelled to leave the presidency. The poll was taken Oct. 19-22, the weekend that Mr. Cox was fired.

The White House was also disturbed this week when Sen. Goldwater said the only way the President could save himself was to voluntarily testify before the Senate Watergate committee.

Mr. Warren said on Friday that the President would not act on Sen. Goldwater's suggestion.

Today, Mr. Warren said that Mr. Nixon is concerned about the disclosure that two conversations were not recorded by the White House taping system.

In another development, committee aides said the House inquiry into possible grounds for impeachment of President Nixon will be slow, cautious and secretive.

The House Judiciary Committee, which was assigned the task two weeks ago, has hired a staff and begun to compile data but cannot devote full time to the inquiry until December, postponing the possibility of impeachment proceedings until 1974, the aides said.

Eleven congressmen introduced impeachment resolutions against Mr. Nixon when the President fired Mr. Cox.

The committee's report on the possible impeachment will be ready in March, the House Democratic leader, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, said on Friday.

Congressional Republicans of varying political views, meanwhile, were reported yesterday to be considering ways to tell President Nixon that he should resign.

Rep. Robert H. Michel, R., Ill., the chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, was quoted as saying that there was "a lot of discussion" of resignation in the cloakrooms of Congress.

Rep. John H. Roussot of California said: "Discussion of how effective he can be as a president is very much evident."

TWA, Pan Am Ask Change in Runs to Ireland, Africa

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Trans World Air Lines and Pan American Airways filed applications Friday with the Civil Aeronautics Board for route changes under which TWA would become the only U.S. carrier serving Ireland and Pan Am would maintain the U.S. routes to East Africa.

TWA announced that it would serve both Shannon and Dublin, with Pan Am dropping its route to Shannon. In negotiations concluded in June, the Irish government agreed to permit one U.S. carrier to fly to Dublin. Previous U.S. flights had ended at the Shannon airport on the west coast of Ireland.

TWA and Pan Am had previously flown one flight each day between New York and Shannon.

Under the agreement, TWA will not fly a Detroit-London route, although it has the right to such flights, which Pan Am also maintains. Pan Am will be the sole U.S. carrier serving a route from New York to Nairobi and TWA will drop its application for a flight to Johannesburg, filed several years ago but not acted on, a TWA spokesman said.

TWA will withdraw its once-a-week flight to East Africa. The TWA spokesman said the agreements would save the airlines 7.7 million gallons of fuel in 1974.

U.K. Firemen End Strike

GLASGOW, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Glasgow's 660 firemen today accepted a union recommendation to end their 10-day strike and return to work tomorrow. The pay of senior firemen will be increased by 45 a week.

Cosmos-606 Launched

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched Friday the Cosmos-606 earth satellite, Tass news agency reported.

Nixon's New Watergate Prosecutor Both Left, Right Antagonized by Jaworski

By Roy Reed

HOUSTON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Leon Jaworski, President Nixon's new special Watergate prosecutor, has pleased and antagonized both liberals and conservatives in Texas in his 46-year career in law, commerce and part-time politics.

He first came to statewide attention in the 1920s with a vigorous but unsuccessful defense of a Negro defendant in a murder case. Then in 1938 he defended the University of Texas against black students trying to desegregate a dormitory and one of his courtroom declarations at that trial raised some hackles.

"It is a far cry from the integration of classrooms to that which calls for integration of the intimacies of the bedroom and the bathroom," he told the court.

In 1965, as a member of the Texas establishments and a friend of the conservative Democrats who held sway in the state, he declined establishment control of the Houston anti-poverty agency, of which he was chairman, and said it was "illogical" to add poor people to the program's board.

But, in the same year, he publicly denounced the "superpatriots" and "witch hunters" of the right who were terrorizing this city's political life.

In 1969, he assailed student rebels, saying their manifestos reminded him of "glibberish propaganda ground out by the Nazis." Two months later, he was campaigning hard for a state constitutional amendment to raise the ceiling on welfare expenditures.

But over the years there has been little doubt where his interests lay. His Houston law firm, Fulbright, Crocker & Jaworski, one of the nation's largest, represents bankers and big business, and his political loyalties have never strayed far from those of his clients.

Former Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough has served with Mr. Jaworski for many months on the Texas Constitutional Revision Commission. He was asked how he thought Mr. Jaworski would perform as special prosecutor.

"There's a difference between him and Archibald Cox," he said. "A law professor would tell his friends what he was doing and that would lead to leaks. The trial lawyer will hold everything close to his vest."

Mr. Yarborough was asked whether Mr. Jaworski might yield to pressure.

"There might not be any pressure on him because of his predilections," he said. "I'm sure he and Connally [former Gov. John B. Connally] drank a lot of coffee together before this situation was ever dreamed of."

Mr. Jaworski was once so firmly a Democrat, and so close to Mr. Connally and to Lyndon B. Johnson, that he was named co-chairman for southern Texas of the National Committee of Lawyers for Johnson and Humphrey in the 1964 presidential election. He was rumored after that to be President Johnson's choice for attorney general.

But by 1972 his party loyalties had become so doubtful that he refused to tell reporters whether he had voted for Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic nominee for president.

His appointment as special prosecutor, a job he will assume tomorrow in Washington, has

aroused murmurs of criticism in his home state.

Rep. Henry B. Gonzales of San Antonio, a liberal Democrat, was critical of his connection with the Coastal States Gas Producing Co.

The Securities and Exchange Commission stopped the sale of the company's stock last summer after complaints that it had reneged on contracts to sell gas to the cities of Austin and San Antonio to generate electric power. Mr. Jaworski's law firm represents Coastal States and he has been a member of the company's board.

Rep. Gonzales said: "I hope Mr. Jaworski will be more interested in uncovering wrongdoing as Watergate special prosecutor than he is as a member of the Coastal States board."

Mr. Jaworski said Friday that he would sell his 300 shares of stock in the company and contribute the money to a charity. He had already announced that he was severing his connection with his law firm and with all other businesses.

Another past association might prove embarrassing to Mr. Jaworski. It was disclosed in 1967 that the M. D. Anderson Foundation of Houston was one of several American foundations that had been secretly used to channel money from the Central Intelligence Agency to various persons and organizations in the United States and abroad. Mr. Jaworski was a member of the foundation board and his firm represented it in legal matters.

Off-Duty Policeman Kills 7 and Self in U.S.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4 (AP).—An off-duty policeman shot seven persons to death and then killed himself early today after a domestic quarrel, the police said.

They said Cyril Rovanecek, 31, of suburban University Heights, apparently turned the gun on himself after killing his wife, his sister, his two children, a neighbor and her two children.

Cleveland Patrolman Floyd Kidner, who answered a call at the Rovanecek home, was shot in the stomach and hospitalized in serious condition, the police said. Rovanecek had been a member of the University Heights police force for nine years.

Wallace Has Surgery

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 4 (UPI).—Gov. George C. Wallace, 54, who was crippled in an assassination attempt last year, underwent minor surgery here yesterday to improve the function of his bladder. A hospital spokesman said he was in satisfactory condition.

Legislator Says Nixon Might Try Military Coup

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 4 (AP).—A Texas legislator says President Nixon might try a military coup.

Rep. Don Wayne LaFare of the U.S. House of Representatives said the evidence of Mr. Nixon's "desperate" move to go to the South Sea Islands to escape the Watergate scandal was "so obvious" that he was "convinced" the President was planning a military coup.

Mr. LaFare said he was "convinced" the President was planning a military coup because he was "convinced" the President was planning a military coup.

Probers Are Said to Seek Tape Of Nixon Hearing Dean Tapes

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Government attorneys are planning to subpoena the automatically recorded White House tape of activities in the Oval Office for June 4, the day President Nixon spent about 10 hours in that office listening to tapes of his meetings with John W. Dean 3d, according to informed sources.

The possibility that the June 4 tape might show whether or not the President listened that day to a tape of his April 15 White House conversation with ousted counsel Dean—a tape the White House now says does not exist—was raised in federal court here on Friday by Richard Ben-Veniste, a lawyer on the Watergate prosecution team.

U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica turned down Mr. Ben-Veniste's request for immediate production of the June 4 Oval Office tapes, saying he could not require that it be delivered to the court under the present subpoena for nine other White House tapes, including the two the White House has said do not exist.

White House aide Stephen E. Bull testified on Friday that the June 4 tape "quite possibly" could have picked up what the President heard while listening to the tapes of the Dean conversations.

Earphone Not Used

Government sources said that Mr. Bull has previously indicated in secret Senate Watergate committee interviews that the President listened to the tapes without an earphone, which means that the recordings would have been picked up by the sensitive microphones installed in the Oval Office and recorded on the June 4 tapes.

A White House official, however, said that he believes the President did use an earphone and that the automatic taping system did not pick up the recordings the President heard. Even in that event, government sources said that the June 4 tape would reveal conversations between the President and Mr. Bull, who delivered the tapes one at a time to Mr. Nixon, and accordingly might help establish whether the two missing tapes were discussed.

The secret recording system was not shut off in the White House until several days after its existence was disclosed at the Senate Watergate hearings on July 16, according to White House spokesmen.

President Nixon then said, in a Sept. 6 press conference, that the only time he listened to the tapes, to certain tapes, was on June 4.

Tape of Tapes

The possible existence of a so-called "tape of the Dean tapes" could expedite the fact-finding hearings on the tapes being conducted by Judge Sirica, the sources said.

The June 4 presidential review of the Dean tapes followed the publication on June 3 of a story in The Washington Post which reported some of the most specific allegations that Dean

was expected to make against the President in his upcoming sessions in the Senate Watergate hearings.

The June 3 Post story said in part: "Dean has little or no documentary evidence to support his charges against the President, and most of his allegations are based on his own recollection of purported conversations with Mr. Nixon."

The story raised publicly for the first time Dean's charge that the President had told him that there would be no problem raising \$1 million to buy the continued silence of the original Watergate conspirators.

In addition, the story reported that Dean said Mr. Nixon later claimed he had been joking about the \$1 million.

Dean later testified that the latter conversation took place on April 15. The White House says there is no tape recording of this conversation because of a malfunction of the recording device.

Jenkins Detects Danger for West Over Watergate

BECKENHAM, England, Nov. 4 (AP).—U.S. leadership of the West is in grave danger of a "humiliating and dangerous" collapse unless the Watergate scandal is resolved quickly, Labor MP Roy Jenkins warned last night.

Mr. Jenkins, a former Labor deputy leader, said President Nixon's administration was now suffering a serious credibility crisis.

"Watergate and its associated extravaganzas mean that it is impossible to tell whether any statement that comes out of the White House is or is not a lie," he told a Labor meeting in this town south of London.

"So far, a flimsy distinction has been preserved between foreign policy matters where normal standards of responsibility and truthfulness continue to apply—and other matters, where they have long since been abandoned."

"Now there is at least a suspicion that, even in foreign policy matters, issues are presented, if not decided, for diversionary purposes," he said.

The situation leading to the U.S. military alert over the Middle East was less critical than the President made it out to be, Mr. Jenkins said.

"The attempt to compare the events of 10 days ago with the Cuban crisis of 1962... was merely Mr. Nixon trying to clutch a cloak of support from the memory of the boldness of his old presidential adversary," President John F. Kennedy, he said.

Killed as Bus Runs California Road

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 4 (AP).—Thirteen persons were killed and about two dozen injured when a Greyhound bus smashed into a freeway overpass near here, officials said today.

The highway patrol spokesman said the front end of the bus was integrated in the crash and the highway was strewn over two miles of highway. Authorities said the bus was traveling from San Francisco to Reno. Some witnesses said the bus tried to go around the overpass but one motorist said it did not appear to be a Greyhound bus.

Peace Is War

TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (AP).—The Peace Ship, a ship that was supposed to be a peace ship, was shot down by the Israeli navy. The ship was carrying a large number of peace activists and was on its way to the Middle East.

Peace Stepped By King

(Continued from Page 1)

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At the same time, the king said that the king's position is a position of peace.

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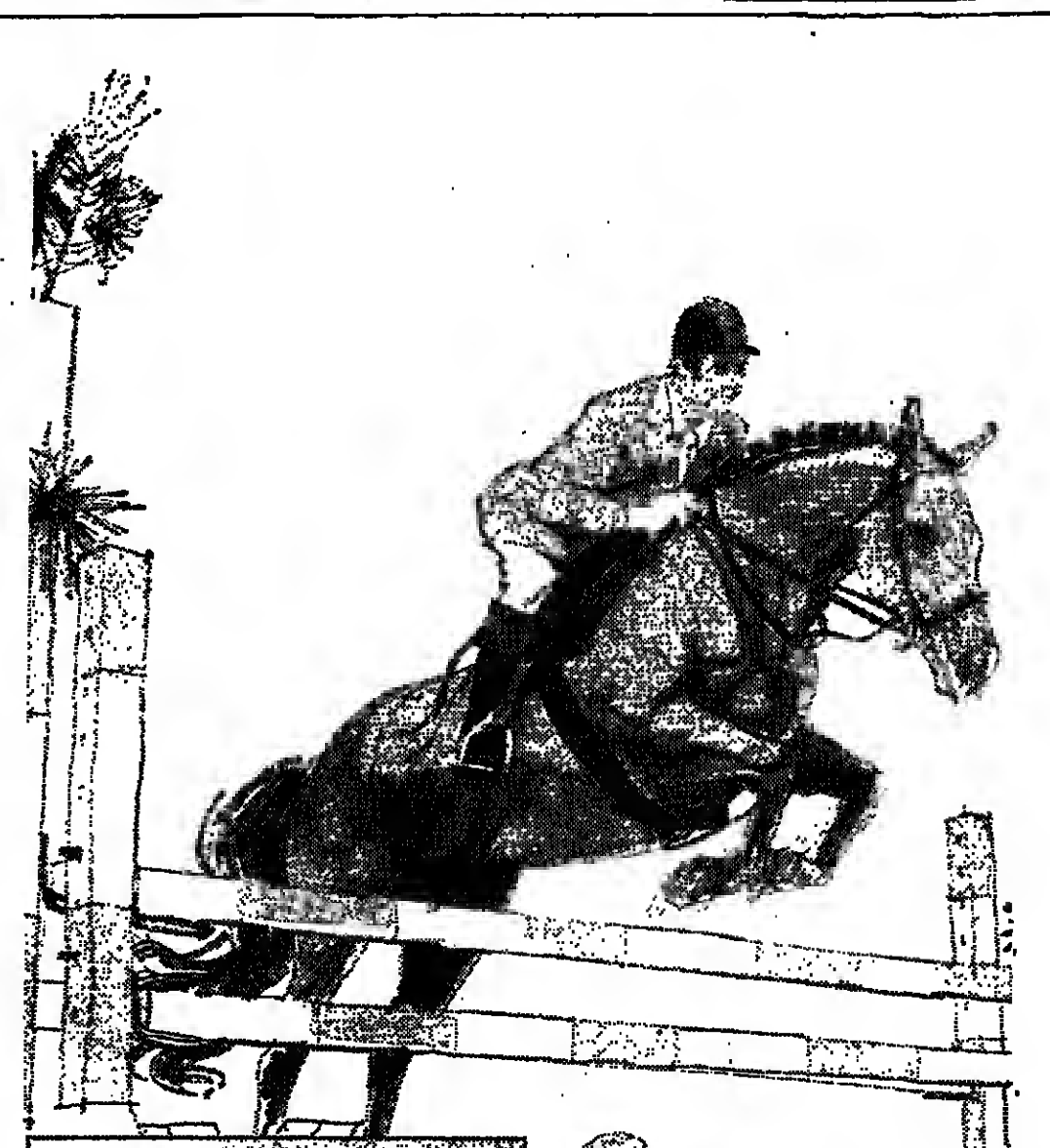
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Full Program Seen as Too Sweeping

Congress Asked to Grant Fuel-Curb Powers

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The administration has outlined to Congress an emergency act that would give the President, for an indefinite period, discretionary powers to suspend all environmental-protection standards, tax fuels, prohibit pleasure driving, order the early closing of schools and businesses, impose rationing and take other steps to curb energy consumption.

The outline, in the form of a draft bill, is not a formal administration proposal as such, evidently for two reasons. One is that the Energy Policy Office could not get enough support for it within the executive branch.

The other, Capitol Hill sources believe, stems from a desire that such an emergency bill originate with the Democratic Congress, not the administration.

The draft bill, delivered to the Senate Interior Committee Thursday by John A. Love, the energy policy director, is so sweeping that it has no chance of enactment as a single bill, according to congressional sources.

They cited as an example a provision that would let the Federal Power Commission suspend federal regulation of natural-gas prices. This issue is one of the most controversial before Congress, one that could not possibly be resolved as an incidental part of another bill, the sources said.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., chairman of the Interior Committee, said after seeing the bill's outline that he would prefer that Congress speedily approve a far narrower measure to deal with fuel shortages this winter. Longer-term measures could be legislated next year, he said.

Sen. Jackson called for across-the-board rationing of gasoline and heating oil to reduce consumption. The administration is wary of such action because it would require the creation of thousands of local rationing boards, complex regulations and an appeals process for consumers who felt they were not getting a fair ration.

Some administration and congressional sources prefer that consumption be discouraged by substantially increasing the federal gasoline tax, perhaps by 20 or 30 cents a gallon.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, however, takes a dim view of the fiscal implications of such a move. Each penny on top of the present levy of four cents a gallon would generate an extra \$1 billion in tax revenues, putting extra drag on an economy that already appears headed into a slow-growth phase.

Mr. Shultz also takes a dim view of the suggestion in the legislative outline that Congress authorize the President to "impose fees on energy consumption." That would amount to a delegation of the tax-writing authority, a step Congress would resist.

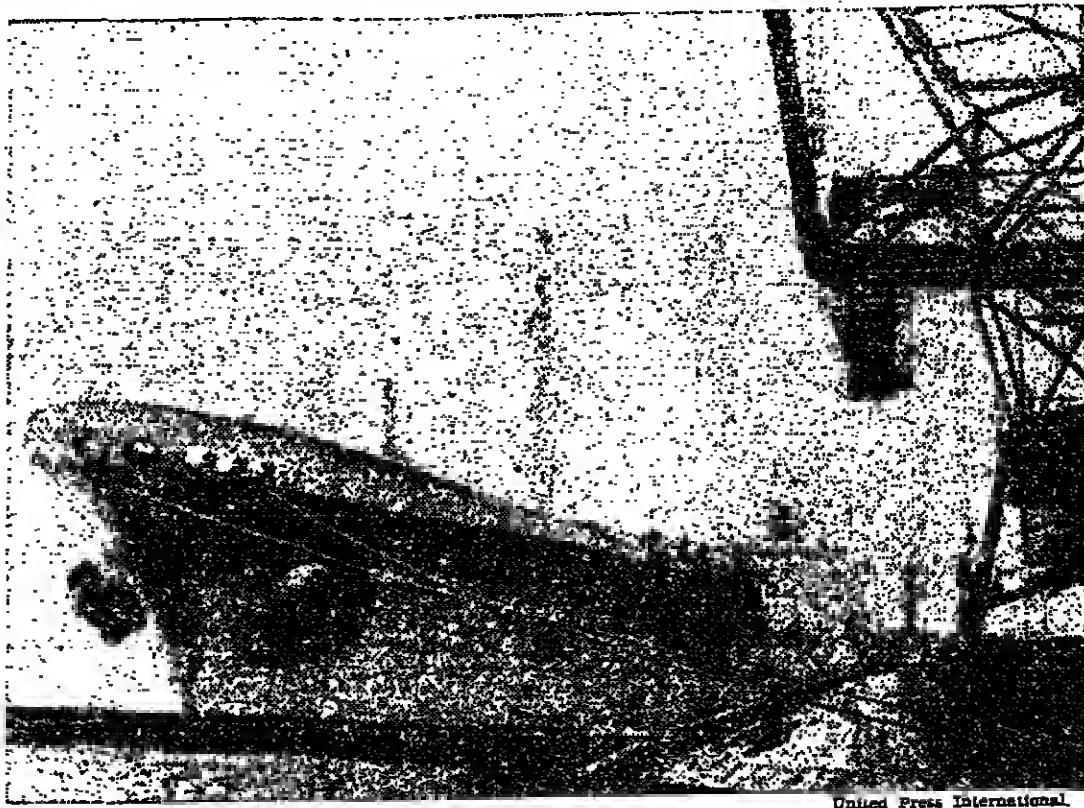
Tax on Crude Oil
The Treasury is taking a fresh look at taxation of petroleum products, including the possibility of putting a tax on crude oil, the raw material from which gasoline and heating oil are refined. No early recommendation or congressional action is likely.

Under the draft bill, the President would be empowered to order utilities to switch from oil to coal, a switchover that would take two months or more.

As outlined by the administration, the bill would let the President suspend not only federal but state and local standards. It would also authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to issue temporary operating licenses to nuclear power stations without hearings.

Actions taken under the emergency act would be substantially exempt from the National Environmental Policy Act, which requires the government to file in advance environmental impact statements.

Broad language under the heading "emergency actions to reduce energy consumption" would let the President limit the operating hours of schools and businesses, restrict public and private transportation, ban outdoor advertising and displays of Christmas lights and prescribe maximum temperatures in office buildings.



RUSSIAN TANKER at Salem, Mass., pier unloading shipment of oil from Milazzo, Italy, for New England power plant. It was first time a Russian ship had called at the city.

Shotgun Mercy Killing Raises Issue of 'Right to Die' in U.S.

FREEDHOLD, N.J., Nov. 4 (AP)—Lester Zygmanski, 23, admitted he killed his brother George, 26, with a shotgun. But he and others have insisted it was a mercy killing at George's request because he did not want to live after being paralyzed from the neck down in a motorcycle accident.

The superior court jury of six men and six women will hear final arguments tomorrow. Then the jury was expected to get its final instructions from the judge on the murder charge.

The judge has rejected arguments that the case should be thrown out, and the prosecution said the jury should consider only the law.

In the testimony completed Friday, Mr. Zygmanski's lawyers attempted to show their client was not guilty because of temporary insanity.

The defense attorney did not deny that Mr. Zygmanski fired a fatal shotgun shell into his brother's head on June 20. He contended, however, that he had been "driven over the edge" of sanity by his brother's almost complete paralysis and by his brother's pain and pleas to be killed.

Lying in Tracton
George Zygmanski was injured in a motorcycle accident June 17 at the family home in Perrineville near where the brothers lived with their widowed mother, George's wife, Jeanette, and the couple's baby boy.

George was lying in traction at a hospital when Lester walked in

and, in full view of nurses and five other patients, shot him with a sawed-off shotgun.

George's wife said George made her promise he would not let him go on living the way he was. "Swear to God for me that you're not going to let me live like this," she quoted George as having said.

A patient in the hospital bed next to George, said George "kept saying, 'I don't want to live. I want to die.'"

When the trial opened, the prosecution spelled out the facts of the killing, making no attempt to suggest Lester had an additional motive. The defense sought dismissal of the murder charge because it said the state had not proved Lester did anything more than comply with George's request to die.

Developing Law Cited
The defense claimed that there was a developing body of law in New Jersey supporting a person's so-called "right to die." It said attempted suicide had been downgraded to a disorderly person offense and then eliminated from the state's criminal laws in 1971.

But the judge countered that "there is no law in New Jersey which I am aware of that says, if a person consents, then it's all right to murder him."

Lester, a stocky blond, was born in England while his family was in South Carolina. Mr. Robsky was described by Ness as "a good man to have around when more than ordinary courage was needed."

Later Mr. Robsky said: "Working with Ness was kidstuff compared to running down those moonshiners in South Carolina. I got shot at more in the mountains than I did in the streets of Chicago."

Mr. Robsky retired in 1951 after 25 years of government service.

U.S. Rail Network Gets \$107 Million

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Nov. 4 (AP)—President Nixon yesterday signed a bill authorizing the speeding of the nation's \$107 million Amtrak, the government subsidized passenger rail network created in 1970 to serve long-distance rail travel in the United States from possible extinction.

Signing the bill, Mr. Nixon extolled the advantages of preserving passenger rail services.

"With our oil resources becoming increasingly precious, not just this winter but for some years ahead, the energy efficiency of rail travel is an especially compelling argument for expansion of appropriate federal assistance to Amtrak."

Picasso Etching Found in N.Y. Garbage Can
NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—An anonymous phone call enabled police to retrieve a stolen Picasso etching worth possibly \$60,000 from a garbage can, it was reported yesterday.

The etching of a man's face, entitled "For Roby," was verified as authentic by Alfred Barr, an expert on the late Pablo Picasso's works, police said. Police believed it was part of a \$200,000 art collection stolen July 6 from the home of Dr. Alvin Goff, a Manhattan psychiatrist.

N.Y. Paper Strike Set
NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—The New York Newspaper Guild has selected the Daily News as the target for a strike by editorial, commercial and miscellaneous employees. The strike was set for 7 a.m. tomorrow.

Col. Julio Ortega Dies; Spaniard Saved Refugees

IRUN, Spain, Nov. 4 (AP)—Col. Julio Ortega, 85, credited with saving hundreds of refugees during World War II, died Friday, his family announced.

Col. Ortega was chief of the Irun border post with France for more than 30 years. During the war he personally allowed into Spain hundreds of refugees—mainly Jews—fleeing from other European countries.

He was a member of the French Legion of Honor and was decorated by Belgium and the Netherlands.

Earle (Greasy) Neale

LAKE WORTH, Fla., Nov. 4 (AP)—Earle (Greasy) Neale, 81, longtime professional football coach and a member of pro football's Hall of Fame, died Friday. He coached the Philadelphia Eagles to two National Football League championships.

Paul Robsky

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 4 (AP)—Paul Robsky, 76, last of a band of lawmen who, under Elliott Ness, became known as the "untouchables," has died in a Miami hospital.

Mr. Robsky was one of the officers assigned to bring in Chicago gangster Al Capone in 1930.

Previously a prohibition agent in South Carolina, Mr. Robsky was described by Ness as "a good man to have around when more than ordinary courage was needed."

Later Mr. Robsky said: "Working with Ness was kidstuff compared to running down those moonshiners in South Carolina. I got shot at more in the mountains than I did in the streets of Chicago."

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Two Saigon Outposts Attack As Viet Cong Get Battle Or

SAIGON, Nov. 4 (AP)—North Vietnamese troops and armor attacked two government outposts near the Cambodian border today, touching off an eight-hour battle that produced heavy casualties on both sides, the Saigon command said.

The command's spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said that the North Vietnamese captured a village and then attacked two hilltop outposts flanking the village.

The outposts, at Bu Bong and Bu Prang, had a total of about 300 government defenders, including some tanks and artillery, Col. Hien said.

He said that the Communists used about 20 tanks and nine were knocked out in the early-morning fighting. He said that the attackers suffered heavy casualties but added that the defenders also "could not avoid heavy casualties."

Bu Bong and Bu Prang, a former U.S. Special Forces camp that came under repeated attack four years ago, are about two miles from the Cambodian border in Quang Duc Province, 125 miles northeast of Saigon.

Not Surprised

"The government troops were not taken by surprise in this battle," Col. Hien said, emphasizing that the camps recently were reinforced after reports of increased North Vietnamese activity in the area.

The attack was staged as the Viet Cong today ordered its forces in the central provinces to capture territories that it claims Saigon troops have occupied in violation of the January cease-fire.

The Viet Cong delegation to the Joint Military Commission in Saigon announced the order and said that it applied to all Communist forces in the provinces of Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Kontum, Pleiku and Quang Duc.

"This morning's reported attacks occurred after the level of fighting in South Vietnam had dropped to its lowest point in nearly three weeks. Only 72 cease-fire violations by Communist-led forces were reported today by the Saigon command for the 24 hours that ended at 8 a.m."

Since Oct. 18, when 71 cease-fire violations were reported, the figure had climbed steadily to above 120 a day.

Jane's Editor Says U.S. Navy Has Lost Total Superiority

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The U.S. Navy can no longer count on complete superiority over the Soviet Navy but would still probably have the advantage as an intervention force, such as in the Middle East, the editor of Jane's Fighting Ships said yesterday.

"In a confrontation situation, the U.S. Navy has the edge," Capt. John E. Moore said in an interview.

He said this was because the U.S. aircraft carriers, particularly those that are nuclear-propelled, are pre-eminent. "No other navy in the world can match them at the moment," he said. "No other navy is ever likely to match them," Capt. Moore said.

But he cautioned that the Soviet Navy holds the advantage over the United States in a number of important fields. The Russians have the largest submarine fleet and they have the most modern navy afloat—more ships less than 10 years old.

It is possible, Capt. Moore said, to conceive of situations where the Soviet Navy would have the edge: for example, placing its ships in an area first either through earlier intelligence or because they were manufacturing a local crisis.

"On balance, there is no way to tell which navy is the strongest overall," Capt. Moore said. "You are not comparing like with like. Strong points in one navy are lacking in the other and vice versa."

Capt. Moore thinks that ships and weapons systems introduced by the Russians, particularly since 1967, have made up the difference best used to separate the two forces. Before that, the U.S. Navy was seen as superior overall. Since then the question has been less clear.

Capt. Moore thinks the next five years are likely to be decisive in determining which way

Japan-China Talks
TOKYO, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira will visit China this month to complete negotiations on a Japan-China aviation agreement, government sources said today.

Meanwhile, field reports Cambodia said that government forces swept Khmer Rouge guerrillas off Phnom Penh, ending a brief highway battle 11 miles from the capital.

A large government force which had been stalled in rebel forces on Highway 1 reported to be on its way to Kompong Som, Cambodia's deep-water port.

Phnom Penh, five miles north of Phnom Penh, was taken by the Khmer Rouge today.

Fighting was also reported today on the east bank of the Mekong River near Phnom Penh, on Highway 5 in the capital, around Vihear in the marshlands to the east, and in the twin village of Phnom Penh and Phnom Penh.

Government paratroopers, ported by fighter-bomber helicopters, landed yesterday in Phnom Penh, six miles north of the capital. The east-bank town captured by Communist Friday.

Court Upholds Damage Claim For Hijacking
NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—A federal appeals court has upheld a lower ruling that victims of liner hijackings may sue damages.

The court denied a motion by Swissair to dismiss a complaint by Mrs. Huseri of Manhattan claiming hijacking to the accident and she is entitled to \$70,000 in damages.

Mrs. Huseri, a teacher, sued Swissair, "personal injury," to be suing from a hijacking, jet by Palestinian guerrillas September, 1970. District Judge Harold Tyler ruled last week that "hijacking within the ambit of the accident and suffering is the presumption of liability."

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Arrest of 113 Leaders

Spanish Police Raid Undercuts Catalan Opposition to Franco

By Henry Gimenez
BARCELONA, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The arrest of 113 leaders of the Catalan opposition to the Franco regime has undercut the movement's efforts to organize a second assembly of the region's representatives. The police, acting on information from the regime's secret police, raided the homes of the leaders and arrested them. The arrested leaders included members of the Catalan Parliament, the Catalan Assembly, and the Catalan People's Party. The police also seized documents and other materials related to the opposition movement. The arrest of the leaders is seen as a major blow to the Catalan opposition, which has been struggling to gain recognition for the region's autonomy. The Franco regime has long opposed any form of regional autonomy, and the arrest of the leaders is a clear signal of its determination to maintain its authoritarian rule.

Court Damage For Hijack Students

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—A federal court in New York has ordered the government to pay damages to the families of students who were killed in a hijacking. The court found that the government was negligent in its handling of the hijacking. The hijacking took place in 1970, when a plane carrying students from the United States was hijacked and flown to Algeria. The plane was shot down, and all the passengers were killed. The government had been aware of the hijacking but failed to take adequate measures to prevent it. The court's decision is a landmark ruling in cases involving government negligence.

U.S. vs. Italy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The U.S. government is considering a lawsuit against Italy over the treatment of American students in the country. The lawsuit would allege that the Italian government violated the rights of American students who were studying in Italy. The students were arrested and held in custody for several months. The Italian government claimed that the students were involved in a terrorist plot. The U.S. government has denied this claim and has demanded that the Italian government release the students and pay damages to their families. The lawsuit is still in the early stages of development.

Supernatural

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—A group of people in New York City are claiming to have experienced supernatural powers. The group, known as the "New York Supernatural Society," claims that its members have the ability to communicate with spirits and other supernatural forces. The society has gained a following in New York City and is holding regular meetings. The claims of the society have attracted a lot of media attention and have sparked a debate about the existence of supernatural powers.

London Papers Face Hour Strike Today

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The London newspapers are facing a one-hour strike today. The strike is being called by the printers' union in protest against the government's policies. The government has been accused of interfering with the press and of censoring the media. The printers' union has demanded that the government stop its interference and allow the press to operate freely. The strike is expected to last for one hour, during which time no newspapers will be published in London.



SHAKE, RATTLE AND ROLL—Britain's one-time top racing driver Stirling Moss behind wheel of 1903 Daimler in London's Hyde Park yesterday at start of annual 60-mile drive to Brighton commemorating "Emancipation Day" for British motorists when they were allowed to exceed four miles an hour in 1896. More like a carnival than a race, over 200 pre-1905 antique cars were given eight hours to reach Brighton.

U.S. Psychiatrist Questions Diagnoses on Soviet Dissidents

By Stuart Auerbach
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The president of the American Psychiatric Association, Dr. Alfred M. Freedman, has cast doubt on the medical diagnosis of at least two Soviet dissidents who have been committed to mental institutions. Dr. Freedman, who is a leading expert on mental health, has expressed his concerns about the diagnoses of the dissidents. He has argued that the dissidents may be suffering from political persecution rather than from mental illness. His comments have sparked a debate about the use of psychiatry to deal with political dissent.

2 of 4 Hijackers Of Airliner Slain By Soviet Police

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Soviet police Friday shot and killed two of four youths attempting to hijack a Soviet airliner to Sweden, a Soviet source said today. The hijacking took place on a flight from Moscow to Stockholm. The four youths boarded the plane and threatened the crew. The pilot attempted to land the plane at an alternate airport, but the youths refused. The plane was eventually forced to land in Sweden. The two hijackers who were killed were identified as being from the Soviet Union. The source said that the other two hijackers were being held by Swedish authorities.

Germans Scale Peak

KATMANDU, Nepal, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—An expedition from Munich has scaled the previously unclimbed Himalayan peak Dhaulagiri, the Foreign Ministry announced here last week. The mountain is 7,115 meters high. The expedition was led by a German mountaineer and consisted of several team members. They used a combination of traditional climbing techniques and modern equipment to reach the summit. The climb was considered a major achievement in mountaineering. The German government has expressed its pride in the expedition's success.

Indian War Bonnets Seized in U.S. In Crackdown on Feather Traffic

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 (AP).—A Riegelsville, Pa., collector who sold to federal undercover agents what he says are two 18th-century Indian war bonnets has been charged with illegal possession and sale of eagle feathers. Under federal law, it is illegal for non-Indians to possess or sell eagle feathers acquired after 1940. The collector, who is a Native American, claimed that the bonnets were acquired before 1940. The federal agents, however, believe that the bonnets were acquired after 1940. The collector is facing a federal indictment. The case is part of a larger crackdown on the illegal trade in eagle feathers.

Japan Car Firms Said Ready For Tough Pollution Curbs

By Richard Halloran
TOKYO, Nov. 4 (NYT).—In addition to the Honda Motor Co., four Japanese automobile makers have developed and are ready to produce anti-pollution systems that each asserts will meet the most stringent standards yet set here or in the United States. The four companies are Fuji Heavy Industries, the maker of the Subaru compact car; Toyota; Nissan; and Mitsubishi Motors. The companies have been working on developing anti-pollution systems for some time. They have now announced that they are ready to produce systems that meet the latest standards. This is a significant step for the Japanese automobile industry, as it shows that they are taking pollution seriously and are willing to invest in research and development to meet the challenges.

N. Korea Detains Japanese Ship

HONG KONG, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—North Korea yesterday announced it had detained the 10-man crew of a Japanese ship which intruded into North Korean waters. The ship, the Shinryu-Maru, was based in the Shima area of the Sagami Prefecture. The ship was carrying a cargo of lumber and was en route to Japan. The North Korean government claimed that the ship had violated its territorial waters. The crew of the ship was taken to a North Korean port and is being held there. The Japanese government has expressed its concern over the detention of the ship and its crew. It has demanded that the North Korean government release the ship and its crew immediately.

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In other cases, Copenhagen will at least be closer to the stretched string than any other major airport in Europe (like Bangkok-New York, which makes the string run as far north as Spitsbergen).

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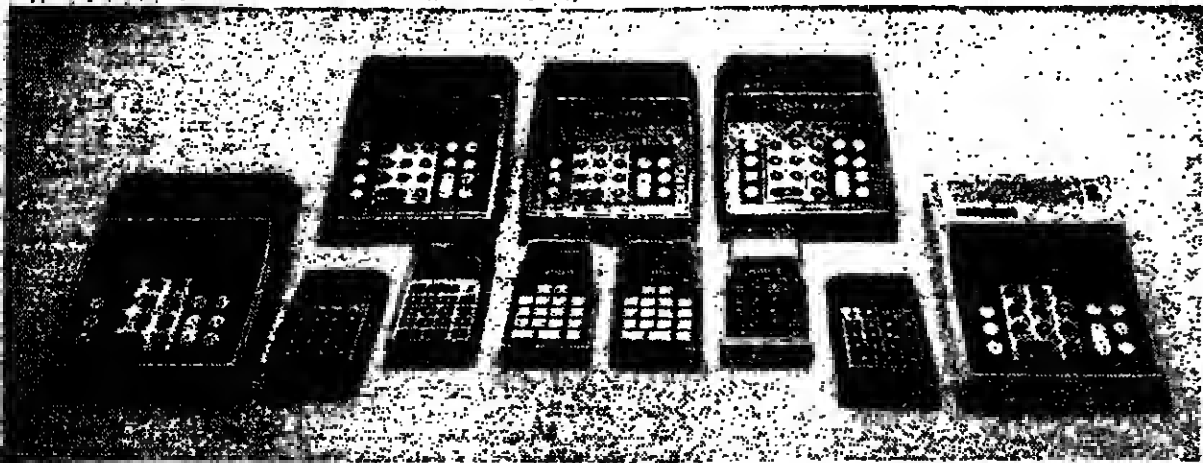
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The State of the Presidency

The visible disintegration of President Nixon's moral and political authority, of his capacity to act as chief executive, of his claim to leadership and to credibility, leads us to the reluctant conclusion that Mr. Nixon would be performing his ultimate service to the American people—and to himself—by resigning his office before this nation is forced to go through the traumatic and divisive process of impeachment.

The doubts about Mr. Nixon that have gathered an ominous momentum over the past 12 months have arisen, basically, from three different sources—constitutional, political and personal—and they are now flowing together in a surging torrent.

Every president comes under attack from the political opposition, as is normal in a democracy; and every president makes misjudgments and administrative errors. If that were all that could be said about Mr. Nixon, the possibility of his resignation or impeachment would never arise. The gravity of the case against him rests instead on his deliberate violations of the letter and the spirit of the Constitution and, flowing out of this, the collapse of public confidence in the integrity of the man who only one year ago was elected to the presidency by the largest popular majority in American history.

* * *

Mr. Nixon and the Constitution

In an obsession with secrecy, in reliance on the blanket of "national security" to cover virtually any action, Mr. Nixon has at least twice given his approval to projects that would violate the law and his oath of office. In 1970, he endorsed a secret plan involving concededly illegal acts against domestic radicals. Although this plan was soon rescinded, Mr. Nixon later established a White House investigative unit, the notorious "Plumbers," that did engage in illegal acts. Revelation of White House involvement in this kind of activity, including attempted subversion of both FBI and CIA, was what first shook public faith in Mr. Nixon's understanding of the proprieties of his office.

In his management of the Vietnam war, Mr. Nixon compounded the secrecy, deceit and unconstitutional practices that had already grievously harmed the presidency under Mr. Johnson. The secret bombing of Laos and Cambodia and the invasion of Cambodia were the acts of a president with scant regard for the authority of Congress and, for the will of the people.

In an entirely different area of public policy, the President has abused his power in respect to the impoundment of funds. Mr. Nixon has tried to convert the implied, discretionary power to impound into an absolute item veto. In his exercise of that power, Mr. Nixon has acted as if he regarded his re-election as a mandate to do as he pleased in administering the budget.

The deceitful manipulation of the presidential war-making powers, the deliberate violations of the law in the national security investigations and the abuse of the impoundment authority have all created in the minds of the people the enduring conviction that Mr. Nixon has little respect for the restraint of the law and no real understanding of constitutional checks and balances.

* * *

Mr. Nixon and Politics

The character of the President's political leadership has aroused profound distrust that goes far beyond the sentiments normally engendered by party politics or philosophical disagreements over public policy. There is now substantial evidence that the President's men, in their effort to build up political power for President and party, have engaged in a lawless and corrupt style of politics and political financing.

It is unnecessary to review the main ramifications of the Watergate scandal. One need only note that for the first time in 50 years, two cabinet members—John N. Mitchell, the former attorney general and the former campaign manager, and Maurice Stans, former secretary of commerce and former chief political fund-raiser—have been indicted. John W. Dean 3d, formerly the President's legal counsel; Jeb Stuart Magruder, formerly his deputy campaign manager; and Frederick LaRue, formerly one of his White House assistants, have pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice. John D. Ehrlichman, formerly the President's chief domestic adviser, and two lesser White House aides have been indicted on other charges. H. R. Haldeman, another of the President's closest assistants, has been forced to resign. Still others formerly in high office in the Nixon

administration have publicly conceded that they committed perjury, destroyed evidence, obstructed justice, or committed other crimes but have not yet been indicted. Could these men have so acted without the President's knowledge?

In addition to the Vesco case in which Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans have been indicted, there is documentary evidence that:

• The milk producers promised the administration \$2 million in campaign money while seeking the favorable rulings that they obtained with regard to milk prices and import quotas on foreign milk products;

• ITT offered \$400,000 to defray the cost of the 1972 Republican National Convention while the White House was actively intervening—despite denials subsequently shown to be false—to force the Justice Department to settle an antitrust suit on terms acceptable to ITT;

• Howard Hughes transmitted \$100,000 in cash to G.G. (Bebe) Rebozo, the President's closest friend, while seeking favorable antitrust rulings for his enterprises from the government.

Vice-President Agnew is a case apart. According to the Justice Department, bribes had been paid to him not only when he was an official in Maryland but throughout his first term as Vice-President. This is the man Mr. Nixon twice chose as his highest associate in government.

* * *

Mr. Nixon's Sense of Fitness

President Nixon's personal leadership has served to increase rather than relieve the gathering doubts about his fitness to remain in office. Mr. Nixon has inflicted upon the public for fourteen months a bewildering series of complicated and evasive explanations of his conduct in the Watergate scandal. His firing of Archibald Cox, his acceptance of Attorney General Richardson's resignation, and his abolition of the office of special prosecutor served to convince many Americans, once and for all, that their President was determined not to have a thorough and independent inquiry into the charges against him and his associates.

The President's truly astonishing conduct with regard to the Watergate tapes has aroused even deeper uneasiness. First, Mr. Nixon seemed about to provoke a constitutional crisis by refusing to obey a confirmed court order that he turn over nine tapes to Judge Sirica for inspection. Then he abruptly reversed himself and announced that the tapes would be made available. And now he has informed the court that two of the tapes—probably the two most important—never existed.

Other personal actions by Mr. Nixon have fed public distrust. It is dismaying to millions of ordinary taxpayers to learn that their President, during part of his first term in office, paid almost no federal income tax because he claimed a huge and legally dubious deduction. It offends the instinctive sense of fairness of ordinary citizens when it is finally disclosed that their President has surreptitiously burdened the public treasury with major expenditures affecting his two private estates quite apart from the two provided by the government. It offends the sense of propriety of most citizens that their President should live beyond his means by borrowing heavily from two millionaire friends.

* * *

Mr. Nixon's Duty

Without prejudging the question of impeachment, the public has lost confidence in the President's veracity and good faith. The record of his unconstitutional and illegal acts and of the scandal-ridden management of his administration and his party is plain. In this context, two questions arise. The nation has to ask: Can Mr. Nixon effectively govern during the remaining three years of his term? The President has to ask: Where does my duty to the nation lie?

The answer to the first question is negative. At best, the nation faces three years of crippled presidency. At worst, there will be fresh revelations, exposure of new crimes, probably the ordeal of impeachment, while inquiry into the activities of Mr. Nixon's associates and subordinates goes on. The one last great service that Mr. Nixon can now perform for his country is to resign. He has been trying to "tough it out" for too long at too great a cost to the nation. As long as he clings to office, he keeps the presidency swamped in a sea of scandal and the American public in a morass of concern and confusion. The state of the union requires nothing less than a change in the sorry state of the presidency.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 5, 1898

PARIS.—Spain has made an attempt to turn the flank of the position held by the United States. She has not, as was expected, refused absolutely to consider the surrender of her sovereignty over the Philippines, but has, while declining to recognize the rights of the United States to demand the cession, proposed that the entire question be discussed. Washington must now reply, and soon.

Fifty Years Ago

November 5, 1923

NEW YORK.—Mr. Herman Keenowits can boast of being the only man living today who has already died. While seated in a barber's chair yesterday he was the victim of a sudden heart attack, and before the ambulance arrived, had apparently died. When Dr. Margaret Morris arrived, she saw he was not breathing, immediately injected adrenalin into the heart and he started to breathe again. He will recover.



Historic Tracks

The Splendor That Was China

By C. L. Sukberger

TATUNG, China.—The attribute most pertaining to ancient China was neither the pure glory of Greece, based on harmony of sky, sea and earth, nor the imposing grandeur that was Rome, founded on order and organization, but rather a splendor, variegated and often gaudy, marked by inventiveness and boundless imagination.

On looking back over Chinese culture's endless history, starting in 2205 B.C. with the Xia dynasty, one can never forget that this remarkable people was the first among other things, to invent silk cloth, porcelain, gunpowder, the astrolabe, compass, crossbow, plus innumerable additional discoveries.

When Marco Polo came to Hangchow, with its 15th-century population of 900,000, he wrote that it was "the greatest city which may be found in the world, where so many pleasures may be found that one fancies himself to be in paradise." Odoric de Pordenone, a century later, called it a city "greater than any in the world."

First Christian

The venerable capital of Sian, where artists modeled for Tang emperors horses which (together with earlier Han bronzes) equal those created by the Greeks, still contains a forest of stone steles recording events that otherwise might be forgotten. On one of these stone slabs is told the story of a Nestorian priest who came from the West to found China's first Christian chapel almost 1,300 years ago.

Beneath a mound in central Sian province, close to the heart of China's cultural roots, archaeologists have opened the tomb of beautiful Princess Yung Tai, who died young, after her husband's execution, and whose body was brought from a distant grave when her loving father mounted the Imperial Dragon throne. Frescoes that surpassed anything medieval Italy had yet known were painted along the underground walls, commemorating the lady and ladies who married the unfortunate girl.

Here in Tatung, a grim northern coal town where the Japanese when they occupied it in World War II, perpetrated some of that conflict's foulest horrors by casting innumerable miners into what are now known as "ten-thousand-man pits," remain some of China's most glorious and unexpected treasures, unexpected because so few foreigners have been allowed here in recent years.

The whole intricate story of Buddhism, transported to China by Indian monks, is told in the two Ewayen monastery temples with their extraordinary wall paintings, massive statues and library of wood-block printed books.

Not surprisingly, you chose to spare us this information, while fanning the flames of impeachment for "defying the courts." Standard ITT procedure.

Like drawing dark inferences from Haldeman's crewcut, while ignoring Cox's, Madrid.

Ed. Note: James Reston (IHT, Nov. 3-4) also quoted a Wall Street Journal editorial of "The other day" in saying: "The President, in short, has become a pitiful helpless giant. For the most part, he has no one to blame but himself. The Watergate burglary, did, after all, occur, as did the attempted cover-up."

'What If...?'

Europeans, as well as Americans, should thank their lucky stars that Mr. Nixon won the last election. It is not difficult to imagine what would have re-

scriptures, all beneath ceilings set with panels resembling those of quattrocento Florence. And outside the city, amid sandstone escarpments, a series of caves reminiscent of Egypt's Valley of the Kings in Luxor, was carved out of the cliff face in the fifth century. No less than 51,000 statues, large and small, have been cut from rock or molded in plaster to honor the various Buddhas and their saintly attendants.

Even the briefest acquaintance with this seemingly interminable scroll reminds one that Chinese civilization has continually renewed itself in a series of pulsations, waxing and waning almost since the Neolithic age. And one can virtually see reflected on the walls of palaces and temples the mo-

ments when decline set in and foreign conquest followed. This is not only true with regard to the Mongol and Manchu dynasties that rode in clattering from the north but above all with regard to the final Ching dynasty which ended in Sun Yat Sen's revolution of 1911, an event that stirred a ferment culminating in the dynamic People's Republic of Mao Tse-tung.

The decline in judgment, the decadence in taste, stares blankly from the relics of a 4,000-year-old imperial epoch which staggered into the 20th century with humiliated Chinese men still in ridiculous pigtail, women with painfully deformed bound feet and miserable masses. Art has a way of mirroring the health of a society. One has but to think

back to Greek glory and Roman grandeur to remember this.

Therefore one asks oneself, when regarding the Stalinist architecture that squats beside the broad avenues of revolutionary China's cities and when listening to endless hortatory slogans of repetitious propaganda in literature, music, ballet and the theater, is this redundant clamor really necessary to achieve the goal of greatness sought by the vigorous People's Republic?

Perhaps the answer is affirmative. Yet when one ponders the esthetic judgment of 40 centuries of history here, one doubts it. In any case, the answer will not be quick in coming; for one of the splendors of China is its implacable patience.

From Jefferson to Nixon

By James Reston

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—At this time of year, the drive from Frying Pan to Charlottesville along the country roads in the lee of the Blue Ridge is almost enough to take a man's mind off Watergate. It is not as colorful as New England in the autumn or as spectacular as Virginia itself at dogwood time in the spring, but the hills are calm and solid and Virginians take a long view of life.

Most of the nation has been too sad or preoccupied to think much about the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence recently, but at least some Virginians are thinking about what this country is all about, and where we are now, and where we are going.

For example, there is a small and obscure group of citizens here around the University of Virginia, who meet periodically to try to define the problems of the republic, and they have just addressed a "Statement of Conviction" to their fellow citizens. It says, among other things: "We are convinced that the high pure aims of the founding fathers have been subverted, that the United States has reached a crisis, basically moral, which severely damages... our economic, our political and our cultural life...."

Symbol of Outrage

"That the fundamental cause of this crisis of values is a misconception as to the nature of man... that materialism, which has people functioning out of their lower selves, destroys genuine freedom... (but) that the potentially fatal disease of materialism can be cured...."

There is much more in this "Statement of Conviction" and much in it that could be debated, but it is perhaps a symbol of the moral outrage of many people in

this country who are asking: "Would you buy a second-hand government from this man?"

There is a great deal of quibbling and thrashing around in Washington these days about the future of the President, because there is no agreement among the calculating politicians on what is the central question.

The central question for many is simply getting rid of this nightmare as soon as possible—by the resignation or impeachment of the President or by shutting off the criticism and getting off the poor man's back—anything to get the whole squalid business behind us.

For some people in Washington, the question is whether the investigations in the courts and Congress can demonstrate beyond all reasonable doubt that the President committed some obvious crime like planning the Watergate burglary or cheating on his income tax—in which case it would then, and only then, for these people, be fair to consider his resignation or impeachment.

For others in Washington, the argument for getting a new President is simply that he no longer has the authority to persuade the Congress to pass a budget that would restore America's military supremacy in the world, or that he is leaning too hard on Israel, or is too soft on Big Business.

Less Complicated

But outside Washington, and even in this conservative state, which voted overwhelmingly just a year ago for Nixon's re-election, the central question seems much less complicated and legalistic, but practical and philosophical.

How, the people ask, can a man lead his fellow countrymen if he has lost their trust; how can he preside over political institutions he has corrupted; how can he

restore the faith of the rising generation in the American system he has talked so much about under the present circumstances.

My neighbors in Fauquier County, Virginia, don't like the reporters for drumming on the President and most of them probably wish the whole mess would go away, but still they are profoundly troubled and ask even simpler questions:

How can he possibly face all these problems, all these trials, all these contradictions, resignations, indictments and mystifying clarifications, and still do his job—even how can he sleep in the night?

There is obvious sympathy in the country for the President, much more outside Washington than in the capital, but the paradox of it is that, outside Washington, the people pay less attention to the intricate legal questions and concentrate more on the simple moral questions of right and wrong, and this is why Mr. Nixon is in such serious trouble.

For he was elected triumphantly a year ago at least partly, and maybe even mainly, because he was seen by a vast majority of the people as the defender of law and principle and established institutions and the moral order, and he is condemned now precisely because his administration is now seen to have been unfaithful to the moral order he was elected to defend. Accordingly, his standing at the polls has dropped to 27 percent, the lowest of any President in 20 years.

Came From People

The firestorm of criticism over the last two weeks didn't start on Capitol Hill and wasn't provoked by legal decisions. It finally came from the people because the President didn't tell the truth and didn't keep his promises.

In another political crisis just 200 years ago, the Virginia House of Burgesses appointed 11 men, including Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, to establish a committee to communicate with the other colonial states about how to deal with their common grievances against the British.

In a symbolic way, that's what this little committee here in Charlottesville is suggesting again. That a responsible society must have a common center, to which the loyalty and trust of the people are bound, and that these fundamentals must be defined and discussed among the people, and put right before the bicentennial of the Declaration in July of 1776.

Not a Crime

It might be suggested to Charles V. Montague (Letters, Oct. 27-28), who writes from Spain, that, unlike in the Mexican countries, it is not a crime to be a "card-carrying Democrat." That's how Mr. Montague described Archibald Cox in charging the special prosecutor's dismissal by Mr. Nixon. All this is not to defend the political practice in the states where, as Russel Baker, recently pointed out, (IHT, Oct. 23), one might imagine a certain President adopting the "sismo" suffix himself.

PARIS. JAMES COHEN.

Shah Urges Pullback by Israeli Arm

By Evans and Nov

TEHRAN.—Proof of U.S. "ability" in pressing Israel to withdraw from its Arab territories in Egypt and Syria called in 1967 would modify and slightly cancel anti-American distrust, the Shah of Iran suggested in an exclusive interview last week.

Iran itself, the second-largest Middle East oil producer, did join the production cutback.

As the leader of 33 million Arab Moslems with intimate ties with Moscow, and correct ties with Washington and correct ties with Moscow, the Shah by far the most important power on the explosive Middle East.

More to the point, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi is minded to replace the British guarantor of the most waterway in the world today, the Persian Gulf, without a Gulf passage of unimpaired tankers, the entire economy of Japan and Western Europe, strange for lack of oil. Consequently, the Shah, some at 54 with the sleek assurance of total authority 32 years in power, is to be fully listened to.

No Choice Seen

"The United States has a supported the principle of a self-determining people by force," he said in the of his Nasserian Palace high hills overlooking his capital. "Israel has no choice but to the Arab lands in 1967."

But what if that doesn't pen? The Shah, chosen words carefully, said that some one handle action in which the Arab and Soviet Union, chose to power. Only the United could do that.

"But for what reason?" he rhetorically. "One cannot expect the United States to destruction of itself and the world because Israel stay in Sinai."

The Shah also came down against U.S.-Soviet pact in any United Nations force, finally established to guard Israel's security behind the pre-1967 lines. The two powers should avoid personal involvement, he told us.

Become Satellite

"It might seem preposterous, but it is not right, great powers to take respect everywhere. That prevent countries from doing what should be doing. It is situation where other of simply choose up sides the great powers and satellite."

The Shah declined to actual U.S. policy in the East today. The time is a sensitive, he said. But a feeling was expressed by lesser government officials. It is that Washington Middle East policy is so in that it cannot really be defended.

Starting with the Shah administration's inexplicable drawal of the offer to set to Egypt in 1955 and on to the present U.S. policy, credible Iranians said, the Shah's United States, hope the change might cease-fire in Iran and that with trouble guarantee pull out of Arab land.

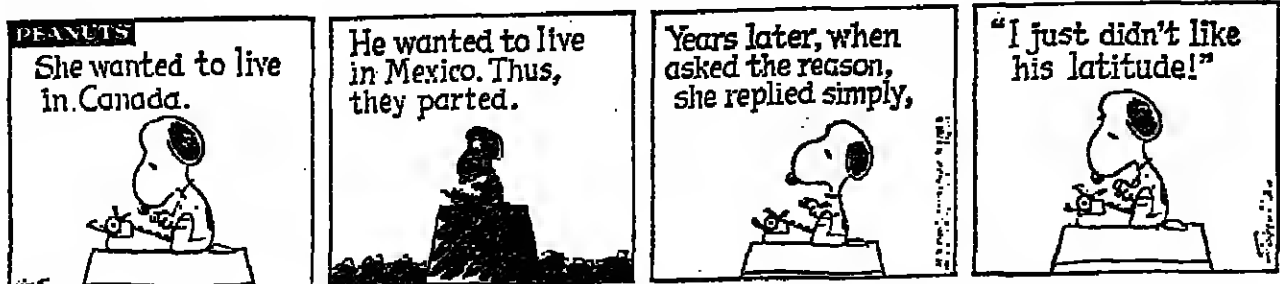
Yet, the Shah does not that all-out U.S. support, and the consequent appeal for aid to Moscow, the Soviet Union's growing in the eastern Mideast and in Iraq, which long border with Iran.

To the contrary, the Shah's Russian aims in the water, outside and inside, Kaiser Wilhelm's dream of a railroad from Baghdad and Persian ports. The Arab-Israeli war has simply handed Moscow or leverage.

Given obvious and Iranian fear of a strong Arab world, the Shah's U.S. muscle in dealing with Iran is significant. Iran is not an Israel whose presence the Shah cannot tolerate, nor an Israel, in his view, which would drive the Arabs close to unity which someday might be dangerous to the Shah and his country.

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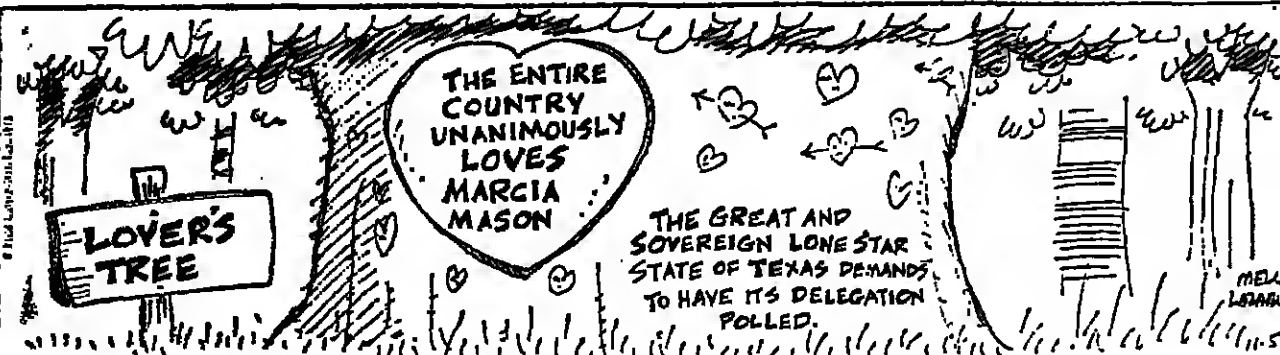
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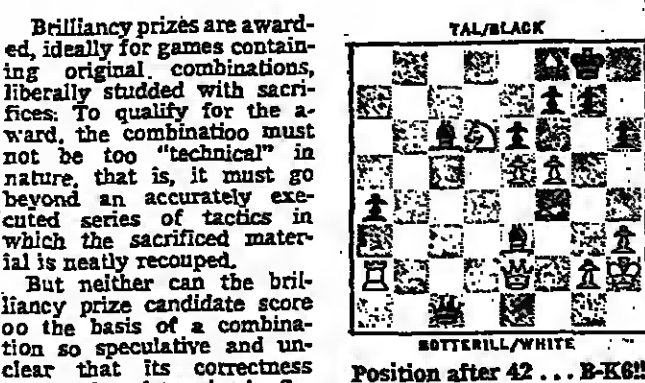


BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne



Brilliant prizes are awarded, ideally for games containing original combinations, liberally studied with sacrifices. To qualify for the award, the combination must not be too "technical" in nature, that is, it must go beyond an accurately executed series of tactics in which the sacrificed material is neatly recouped.

BOOKS

MAHLER

A Biography, Volume I

By Henry-Louis de La Grange, Illustrated. Doubleday, 995 pp. \$17.50.

Reviewed by Donald Henahan

GREAT fame has a way of obscuring the hero's life rather than illuminating it. Wives, mistresses, disciples, passing acquaintances—enemies, especially—rush forward to give their peculiar and often self-serving versions. And so decades may pass before the myths, confusions and outright lies can be sifted out and some disinterested scholar can refine the biographical ore.

Now, we have, 62 years after the hero's death, Henry-Louis de La Grange on Mahler: (the first of two volumes at any rate), and the ultimate product is likely to be as indispensable as Thayer on Beethoven, Spitta on Bach, or Newman on Wagner.

Who was Gustav Mahler, anyway? The most representative composer of his age, one could argue, as well as the most influential conductor. An artist with one foot in the romantic age and the other planted in the 20th century. The spouse of the art-as-religion trajectory, in Western music. The embodiment of middle European Weltanschauung and contemporary Angst.

Best of all, perhaps, in 395 pages (280 of them appendices and an index), the author has gathered all that anyone knows of the musician. We learn he rehearsed "Der Freischütz," "Ring" and much about tempos (exaggerations of and fast were characteristic).

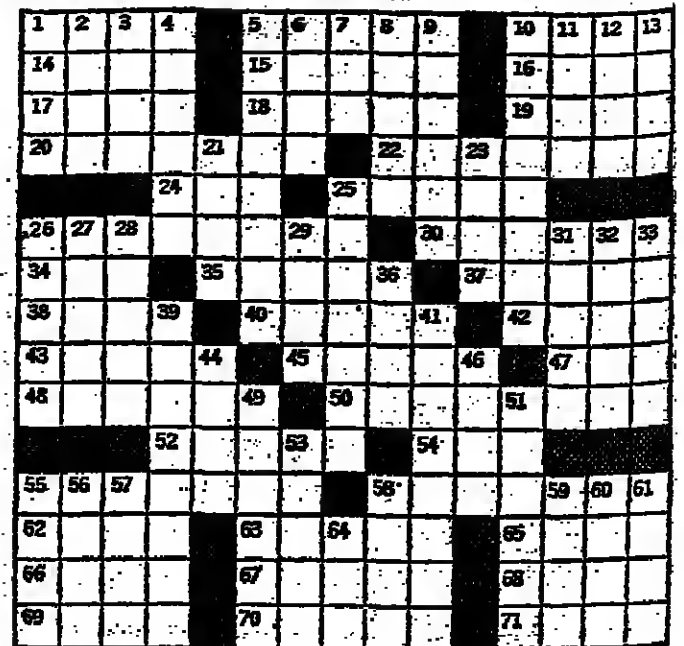
So give Mr. de La Grange credit for producing at long last the necessary book on Mahler, not one more impressionistic portrait but the long-awaited encyclopedic reference. Else, for instance, would one cover that Mahler often bit his fingers until they bled? A but for insignificant detail was the representative of the artist, right down to his fingertips.

Mr. Henahan is a New Times music critic.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS
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38 Fighting weapon
40 Lazuli's mate
42 Small case
43 Sour
45 Bracer
47 Eel-shaped amphibian
48 Tennis shot
50 Upsets
52 Portray



DENNIS THE MENACE



هكزام النحل

With 5 Field Goals

FL Falcons Surprise Los Angeles, 15-13

Volume 1
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ore Sports News
On Page 11

Arrogant, Bad Jim Brown' Still Playing Himself

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (UPI)—

Jim Brown, the 30-year-old

running back for the Cleveland Browns, was

the most powerful running back in the

NFL when he was in his prime.

Now, he is still one of the best

running backs in the league.

But he is also one of the most

arrogant players in the game.

He is still playing himself

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But he is also one of the most

arrogant players in the game.

He is still playing himself

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He is still playing himself

and he is still one of the best

Nastase Captures French Title With Defeat of Smith

PARIS, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Nastase of Romania captured the French Open Indoor Tennis Championship today by defeating defending champion Stan Smith of Sea Pines, Calif., 4-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-0, 6-2.

Smith, seeded No. 3, had a 2-1 lead in sets at the intermission, but he seemed dead on his feet when he returned to the court and dropped 8 straight games. In the 4th set, he held only 2 points in 3 service games, dropping two games at love and serving a double fault at set point.

In the decisive 5th set, Smith lost his first service game, holding only one point, and serving a double fault with the count 15-40 against him. The tall American still had a chance, however. He broke Nastase in the 3d game, giving up only one point. In the 5th game, Nastase was down, 15-40, but still pulled it out.

Smith then lost his own service at love, on three netted volleys and then an untouchable passing shot along the sideline by Nastase.

After winning his own service at love in the 7th game, Nastase finished by breaking Smith again in the 8th game with Smith again making three errors and being caught by a passing shot. Cliff Drysdale, president of the Association of Tennis Professionals, said, meanwhile, that Nastase has agreed to pay a \$5,000 fine and thus will not be suspended from the organization.

The ATP levied the fine on Nastase because he did not boycott the 1973 Wimbledon Tennis Championships in London along with the majority of the pros.

ATP officials had said that if Nastase did not pay the fine he would be suspended from the organization and thus be excluded from many competitions.

The pros boycotted Wimbledon in support of Yugoslav Nikki Pilić. Pilić had been suspended by the Yugoslav Tennis Federation for failing to compete with the Yugoslav Davis Cup team. Wimbledon officials went along with the Yugoslavs, hating Pilić from the tournament.

Taylor Wins Cup

EDINBURGH, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Top-seeded Roger Taylor scrambled back to defeat fellow-Briton John Peaver, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4, in the men's singles final of the second-leg Dewar Cup Indoor Tennis Tournament yesterday.

It looked all over for Taylor as his 21-year-old opponent took the first set and led 5-2 in the next. But Taylor fought back to capture the set and level the match.

Britain's Virginia Wade beat her American rival Julie Heldman in the women's singles final for the second week in succession, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

Laver Beats Pasarell

HONG KONG, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—Australian Rod Laver beat unseeded American Charlie Pasarell in four sets today to win the Viceroy Tennis Classic here.

Laver, the top seed, won, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2. While their game proved an absorbing battle for a capacity crowd, it did not always command the full attention of the officials.

The umpire at one stage asked a lineswoman for a ruling and she replied: "Sorry, I wasn't looking."

Newcombe Triumphs

JAKARTA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Three-time Wimbledon champion John Newcombe of Australia won the men's singles final yesterday and received the first prize of \$5,000 in the Jakarta Open Tournament of the Asian tennis circuit.



Ilie Nastase



Stan Smith

Porsche Team Wins

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 4 (AP)—Reinhold Jost of West Germany and Herbert Müller of Switzerland, driving a 906S Porsche, won the 16th Kyalami Endurance Race here yesterday after an early threat from Brit-

Russia Steadfast on Soccer Refusal

By Christopher Wren

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (NYT)—The Soviet Union persisted yesterday in its refusal to play a scheduled return soccer match with Chile in Santiago on Nov. 21.

By its refusal, the Soviet team now faces disqualification from the 1974 World Soccer Cup competition.

The Soviet Football Federation announced yesterday that its team would not play in Santiago because the national stadium there "has been turned by the military junta into a concentration camp, an arena of torture and execution of patriots of the Chilean people."

The stadium had been used to detain thousands of supporters of the late President Salvador Allende after the overthrow of his Marxist government by the armed forces on Sept. 11.

A Soviet request that the return match be moved to a third country was rejected by FIFA, the International Football Federation, after two of its officials inspected the stadium last month and found that it was being used again for soccer matches.

The International federation called the Russians that the match would remain in Santiago. If the Soviet team does not appear, the Chileans will automatically qualify for the finals in West Germany next year.

Eight teams have already qualified—Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Poland, Italy, Scotland, West Germany and East Germany.

The initial match between the Soviet and Chilean teams had been played in Moscow's Lenin Stadium on Sept. 26, four days after the Soviet Union severed diplomatic relations with Chile. That game ended in a tie, 0-0.

The Chileans are now understood to be unwilling to give up the psychological advantage of playing the return match in their own home stadium.

Yesterday, the Soviets showed themselves just as intransigent. In the statement, which was released by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, the Soviet Football Federation reiterated its demand that the match be moved to a third country "since Soviet sportsmen, for ethical reasons, cannot now appear in a stadium stained with the blood of patriots of the Chilean people."

The Soviet federation placed the full blame for its refusal to play on FIFA, complaining that the international federation "took no heed of the monstrous crimes which are being perpetrated by the military junta, and, proceeding from the assurances of the self-styled defense minister of Chile, concluded that there are no obstacles" to a match in Santiago.

The international federation, which has emphasized that it does not want "politics mixed up with sports," has said it received assurances that Soviet players would be well treated in Chile.

East Germany Gains Berth In World Soccer Cup Finals

BERLIN, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—

East Germany reached the finals of the World Soccer Cup yesterday for the first time with a 4-1 victory over Albania in Tirana, the East German News Agency ADN reported.

East Germany, the eighth team to qualify for a place in next year's finals in West Germany, achieved the victory they needed in their final Group-Four match to top Romania by just one point.

The East Germans were in front after five minutes through bustling Achim Streich. Ghika put Albania on level terms 10 minutes later, but, 10 minutes before the interval, Streich netted again to squeeze East Germany in front.

Wolfram Loewie stretched the lead to 3-1 in the 62d minute

and Jurgen Sparwasser scored the final goal 11 minutes before the final whistle.

Already through to the finals besides East Germany are West Germany, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Scotland, Poland and Italy.

Zaire Triumphs

LUSAKA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Zambia lost, 2-0, to Zaire in a World Soccer Cup qualifying match here today. Zambia is due to meet Zaire in a return match in Kinshasa on Nov. 18.

GROUP 4									
Team	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts	W	D	L
E. Ger.	5	3	1	18	4	13			
Romania	5	3	1	18	4	13			
Poland	5	1	4	8	12	11			
Albania	5	1	5	4	23	2			



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